

Labor - 1931

Discrimination

"CAUSES OF RACIAL CONFLICT"

Under the above heading, Opportunity in its current issue adds to the clarity of the Maryville, Mo., horrors of last January, saying:

Serious students of race relations have long been aware of the explosive possibilities in the increasing competition between black workers and white workers for jobs. And the efforts on the part of not a few far-seeing and intelligent members of both races for closer union between the workers of the two racial groups have been dictated as much by a fear of the inevitable consequences of racial antagonism in industry as by the hope of a strengthened labor movement. It must not be forgotten that the most serious disturbances in the last two decades have been economic in their origin. And the possibilities are that even the recent exhibition of sadistic brutality in Maryville, Missouri, was projected in a community already seething with unconcealed animosity between black and white workers.

A pointed editorial captioned "May Negroes Work?" in the Des Moines Register about the time of the Maryville orgy supports the opinion that the perpetration of a particularly brutal crime allegedly by a Negro served as convenient excuse for the inauguration of a reign of terror which had as its end the expulsion of Negro workers from jobs desired by unemployed white workers. The editorial reads as follows: *Chicago*

"In southwest Missouri the current unemployment has led to a dangerous form of racial tension. White workers who in recent years have left farm jobs to take up more lucrative work in the towns have recently lost their jobs. Now these men are returning to the country, and upon finding their former work being done by Negroes are demanding the Negroes be discharged.

"This agitation has led to threats to bomb the store of a Stoddard Co., merchant unless he discharges Negro hands on a farm he owns and hires white men in their places. It has led also to the burning of a Negro school. Many farm owners report that they have received threats. *3-25-31*

"These demands by white workers cannot be supported by any consideration of justice. The constitution gives the Negro political rights equal to those of the white man. His economic rights must be equal also. The jobs, which these Missouri Negroes hold were obtained in a lawful manner, and there is no justification for the discharge of the Negroes simply to give work to white men. This situation shows, however, that the Negro still must fight to gain in practice the economic equality which he has in theory. Such an effort will involve the pushing of Negro education, the entry of Negroes into as many different occupations as they can get into, and closer unity and cooperation among members of their race.

Shutting the Open Door in the Negro's Face

It seems to be the national policy of the white people in this country to shut the open door of economic opportunity in the black man's face. The fact of nation-wide depression and unemployment puts no heart in the white man's economic policy. Ruthlessly, day by day, with impunity, he takes bread out of the black man's mouth and places it in the white man's mouth. The nation seems to forget that the Negro is a human being and must eat and wear clothes in common with other people, and if those who have work to do shut the door of honest labor in the Negro's face because he is black he must either starve or steal. *Atlanta, Ga.*

A few days ago no less a person than President Willard, of the B. & O. Railroad, said, in a speech before a Baltimore commercial club that if he had to choose between starvation and stealing the necessities of life, he would steal.

The white man's policy of offering the Negro educational advantages with one hand, praising his progress, and shutting the door of economic opportunity with the other hand in his face does not square itself with the law of right or humanity.

The Negro must be given a chance to earn his meat and bread. He spurns charity; he wants work. He hates alms; he wants a chance alongside his white brother to make his bread with brain and brawn—that's all, no more and no less will satisfy his heart. The millions the government has so generously appropriated for the relief of the unemployed have not eased the situation for the Negro—and charity will not do it.

The railroads have cut out the negro porters on the passenger trains and put their work on the white flagmen, and left the Negro passengers without the service they pay for. This rank discrimination is inflicted to make places for white men. In the cities throughout the country where Negroes have been working in the labor departments, Negro labor has been, and is being, displaced by white labor of an inferior grade at a higher cost to the taxpayers by white labor.

In the union the Negro is the last called to work and the first put out of work. On the public highways, where government money is used, the Negro is not permitted to earn a dollar and the same con-

ditions obtain on public buildings and all other public work, state and national.

Education and efficiency without opportunity to use them must in our social order prove a curse. The white man has been fairly liberal from his point of view in educating the Negro in public and private schools, but has destroyed the purpose of his own efforts by shutting the doors of economic opportunity in his face.

Why educate the Negro or any other man for a carpenter, shoemaker, plumber, bricklayer, cook, or any other trade if you are going to deny him the opportunity to use his skill and talent.

The bellboys and waiters at the hotels are being kicked and turned out of employment to make places for shiftless white help—payrolls are being padded to give surplus white workers sinecures to keep the white man has employment at a full week's pay for a 5-days' work. Education without opportunity to use it is a poor investment.

Open the doors of economic opportunity to the young Negro on equal terms with the white youth or shut up the schools as a fraud and mockery on the Christian religion.

Take Finger Prints Of Col. Employees. Other Workers Were Not Molested

Colored employees were highly embarrassed at the State Capitol building last week when a theft was committed in the offices of Chief Justice W. A. Johnston according to findings of the Topeka Plaindealer reporters.

All the colored employees were asked to have their finger prints taken, and there were hints of other measures being taken if they refused. Several refused. Some were not taken because they did not have the type of hand the expert wanted.

No finger prints were made of white employees in spite of the fact that the place where the stolen articles were are accessible to both white and colored employees on this floor. To add to these indignities several colored youths who happened along during the event of taking finger prints, were made to have their fingerprints taken also.

The colored employees are indignant over this. Some are carrying the matter to higher authorities. A demand should be made that these

prints, along with the records be destroyed.

An average of 2,000 people pass through the State House daily and it is unfair to suppose that only Negroes could have committed this larceny. It is generally felt that the custodian, Harold Rude who has been fired, engineered this move. Rude lined the Negroes up it is said, and claimed the expert found the prints to be colored. The expert denied this when questioned by the colored employees.

Negroes throughout the city were displeased with this prejudiced action at the State's Capitol, and are looking for redress from the higher ups. Some of the employees have been there for years and are highly respected citizens.

Discrimination.

No Colored Milk Drivers For S. S.—Borden and Bowman

The Borden and Bowman dairy companies, both of which have a large and profitable patronage among the colored residents of the city, this week reaffirmed their refusal to consider the employment of colored men as milk wagon drivers as their share in the relief of unemployment in the district and a fair return to the colored patrons. Three south side residents, men of family who are at present unemployed, made a canvass of the dairy companies on the south side last week in quest of work, and received this ultimatum from the managers of these two companies. George Wilkins, George Smith and Ray Sampson, all of whom have lived on the southside for many years, have reared their families here, and have patronized the two mentioned dairies, constituted themselves a committee of three to take up again this issue of the job campaign.

At the Bowman dairy, the manager received them courteously, listened attentively to their arguments and admitted that the demand for colored drivers to deliver milk in the districts where practically all of the customers are colored was only fair. It was pointed out to him that every other agency which enjoys a large business among colored patrons on the south side has done its bit to create new jobs for colored workers, and thus relieve the unemployment situation except the dairy companies. While admitting that the demand was fair, the official stated that he was powerless to make a change, as the drivers union would not accept colored members and non-union drivers could not be used. He offered to take applications for the jobs, in the event that a change could be brought about, but nothing definite was accomplished.

Borden Manager Hostile

When the three men called upon the Borden dairy manager to request that he employ colored drivers, that official, they report, was hostile and hasty, and stated that nothing would be done to remedy the situation. It was pointed out to him that hundreds of colored men throughout the south side are out of work, yet they must raise money each week to pay for milk, thus contributing to the \$50 per week salaries of

the white drivers. The manager asked Wilkins what he proposed to do about it, and declared that he had a few colored men working as helpers about the dairy and would not consider hiring any others as drivers.

The manager of the Capital dairy, when interviewed, stated that when he was approached by representatives of THE CHICAGO WHIP several months ago on the same issue, he had stated then as to the three men that he would gladly employ colored drivers in order to get more business on the south side, except for the fact that the drivers' union and the producers' association would not permit him to do so.

To Fight For Jobs

The splendid independent effort made by these three men to force the issue of employing colored milk deliverers is deserving of the support of all the public spirited citizens in the district who so ably assisted in opening the many other new opportunities for colored workers in the district. With the refusal of the Bowman and Borden dairy companies to consider the employment of colored drivers, a canvass of the entire south side will be made to encourage housewives and parents to withdraw their patronage from these companies until they are willing to take a fairer stand. More than two hundred drivers are employed by these two companies to deliver milk on the south side, and at least a portion of these jobs should be held by colored men. Besides their milk and butter business, the Borden Creamery is now attempting to develop a large ice cream business, and is making a strong bid for patronage of the south side against the older ice cream companies. Until this company has shown a disposition to deal more fairly with colored workers, and has put some of them to work as drivers in their employ, it is predicted that their cream business can not make great progress in this neighborhood.

In St. Louis, Mo., the St. Louis Dairy company, in response to the demand of the colored citizens employed ten colored men as milk wagon drivers. The same thing can be accomplished in this city by co-operation. Because of their willingness to employ colored drivers, even though they are prohibited from doing so by the milk producers association, the Capital dairy company is entitled to the support of those who feel that Borden and Bowman companies should feel the weight of the colored patrons' displeasure. Women's clubs and other organiza-

tions will be appealed to to use their influence in the fight for these jobs while a number of unemployed colored men who might have these jobs will make a door to door canvass, to acquaint the colored residents with the situation. This battle, like the many others in the district which can be won by adhering to the campaign slogan DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU CANNOT WORK.

Discrimination

MILLIONS BEING SPENT ON NEW POWER PLANT

All Whites—No Negroes Employed On Big Indianapolis Power And Light Company Constructions — Turned Down By Indiana Bell Telephone.

Recorder
That the Indianapolis Power and Light company is now expending millions of dollars on the construction of a new power plant in Indianapolis and that not a single colored man was employed on the job, was revealed in a speech delivered by Thomas M. Dexter, before the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday night.

Mr. Dexter, who is a former candidate for the state legislature is business manager of the Cement Finishers' Union.

The address was a feature of the program opening a city and statewide membership increase campaign now being conducted by the National Association.

The aggressive labor leader also amazed his hearers with the additional information that the Indiana Bell and Telephone which numbers among its regular patrons thousands of regular colored people, is doing a large amount of work with only a small Negro group of laborers. *6-20 31*

Mr. Dexter closed with the assertion that many of our people are seeking work on the Veterans' hospital, without avail.

Frank P. Baker, judge of the Marion county criminal court also a principal speaker on the program paid a glowing tribute to the brilliant legal careers and unselfish work of Judge Moorfield Story and Louis Marshall in co-operation with the high aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Indianapolis
The criminal court jurist likened the sympathetic work of the At-

torneys Story and Marshall in the latter connection unto that which could only be expected from friends of fair play.

Ind.
Judge Baker pointed out some of the outstanding cases won by the organization and stressed the necessity of keeping up the good fight armed "with the Bible in the left hand and the sword of the law in the right."

Discrimination

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED AS WHITES SHOW RESENTMENT

ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 27—(By ANP)—J. D. Skinner was killed and Ed Ivory seriously wounded Tuesday night when a group of white men in an automobile fired about ten shots into a highway construction camp in Grant Parish. The opinion has been expressed that the shooting was occasioned by the resentment to Negroes working on the highway while there are so many whites unemployed. Witnesses state that before firing the shots the white men shouted in abusive language that if the Negroes did not get out of the camp they would be killed. A volley of 10 shots was fired into the tent where several workers were sleeping and Skinner and Ivory were hit.

Shouting "Let that be a warning to you," the white men drove off into the darkness. No arrests have been made and little effort is being made to discover the identity of the whites.

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Missouri Farmers Asked To Give Whites Preference

Bloomfield, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP)—Officers are investigating the burning of a Negro school house at Gray Ridge, in southwest Missouri, and anonymous threats mailed to a merchant there demanding that he discharge his Negro farm help and employ white persons.

Sheriff Fred Beal and Prosecutor Kip Biney last night addressed a meeting of sixty or more persons in a school house at Gray Ridge, asking them to help preserve order and avoid any race trouble.

The county officers explained that feeling has been growing among unemployed whites against Negro farm hands.

Missouri.

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NEW YORK TIMES

Brooklyn Section

MAY 14 1931
FIGHT RACE DISCRIMINATION

600 Negroes Act for Legislation to
Aid Job-Seekers.

More than 600 Negroes were present last night at a meeting in the Holy Trinity Baptist (Negro) Church, Franklin and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, called by the National Afro-Protective League to sponsor a State legislative bill making it unlawful for any company to refuse employment on racial grounds. The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the church, acted as chairman of the meeting.

The bill, intended as an amendment to the equal rights law, was introduced at Albany during the last legislative session by Assemblyman James Stephens of Harlem, but was defeated. Mr. Harten said sponsors of the bill would campaign through the entire State in the interest of the measure, have it reintroduced at the next session and maintain a lobby for it in Albany. Other speakers included Assemblyman Edward C. Coughlin of the Eleventh District, David Grange, president of the stewards' department of the International Seamen's Union of America; Harry Wolkof, chief clerk of the Second District Municipal Court, and Municipal Court Justice Jacob S. Strahl.

Harlem Electrical Contractor Tells Story of Unsuccessful Try For Job on New Y. W. C. A. Building

Bid Submitted Was Lowest When Handed In But Another Slightly Lower Was Made at Last Moment by White Firm from Downtown

Elmer P. Sawyer, electrical contractor, with headquarters at 274 West 135th street, has made a statement to The New York Age as to efforts made by him to secure the contract for installing the electrical work on the new building that is being erected for the 137th street branch Y. W. C. A. on the lot on West 138th street in rear of the present administration building.

New Y. W. C. A. Building

The work is being done by the contracting firm of Dall, Hayden and Treat, Grand Central Terminal Building, with Mr. Kaiser in charge, and the architects are Joannes and Marlor of 420 Lexington avenue, with Mr. Dunbar as supervising architect.

Mr. Sawyer states that the local officials of the Y. W. A. made every effort to have the contract given him, but to no avail. His bid, when submitted was the lowest that had been made, as he was assured by Mr. Kaiser but later he was told that a lower bid had been received at the very last moment, the difference in amounts being quite small.

An argument was made to the contractors that this being a community proposition, on which they had agreed to use as much Negro labor as possible, it would be an appreciated action if the contract should be given to a qualified community firm. But Mr. Dunbar decided that the firm making the lowest bid was reliable, and so entitled to the contract.

Mr. Sawyer's statement is as follows:

My Experience In Trying To Secure
The Electrical Contract For The

"After having been repeatedly urged by various representative citizens and organizations in the community to go after some of the bigger and better jobs in the neighborhood, I decided to put in my bid for the electrical work on the new branch of the Y. W. C. A. in West 138th street.

"Realizing that my bid would not be recognized at all unless I could prove to the general contractors and architects that I could handle a job of this size, I immediately became affiliated with a reputable electrical contracting organization which constantly handled work of that type; furthermore only union labor is permissible and it is common knowledge that the electrical unions have not accepted colored electricians to date.

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**OFAY WAITRESSES TO
REPLACE MEN**

Afro American
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Penn-Harris Hotel, one of the largest in the city, notified its waiters that they are to be replaced with white waitresses this week. The cooks have already been replaced by white women.

The house was opened with Morris Cowan as headwaiter, about 12 years ago. Two months ago E. F. Haupt, white, of Akron, Ohio, took charge and the dismissal of all help and replacing them with whites was his first move. 10-3-31

This hotel belongs to the United Hotel Company, and Mr. Cowan has been with this chain for 17 years. He resigned immediately to take effect at the close of ~~business~~.

This change was made much to the dissatisfaction of the local patrons and the chamber of commerce. What the result will be is yet unknown.

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South Carolina

Discrimination

S. C. SOLONS TO PASS ON BILL TO TAKE NEGRO JOB

Columbia, S. C.—(ANP)—The state senate committee on commerce and manufacturing returned a favorable report, with amendments, on Senator Young's bill which provides that Negroes and whites not be employed in the same textile and yarn factories.

In presenting the bill, Senator Young stated that the presence of workers of both races in the same factories fomented race trouble and urged the passage of the "jim-crow" bill, which according to his opinion would prevent any race clashes.

The committee shared Senator Young's opinion but amended the bill so as it would not include Negro and white firemen, mechanics, boiler room operators, floor scrubbers or other like laborers, as well as "superintendents, foremen, and administrative officers."

Greenville, S. C. Herald
Thursday, January 29, 1931

MILL 'JIM CROW' BILL IN SENATE

Would Segregate Races in South Carolina Plants; Lobby Probe Asked

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 29.—(AP)—Senator Young, Union, introduced a bill today to provide segregation of white and negro laborers in textile plants of South Carolina.

The bill would make it unlawful for negroes to work in plants where whites predominate, and unlawful for whites to work in plants where negro laborers predominate.

A resolution was presented by Senator Jeffries to have a committee from the two houses investigate lobbying.

He said there was "entirely too much leg rolling."

"What hotel did you say you wanted investigated?" Senator Hammond, Richland, enquired.

This brought general laughter.

JIM CROW INDUSTRIAL LAW UP AT COLUMBIA

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Whites Clash With Negroes

Greenville, June 15. (AP)—Two hundred and fifty white and negro laborers engaged in fist fights and rock battles today as they sought jobs on a warehouse construction project. Many were cut and bruised before officers could restore order.

The trouble started as the whites, far in the majority, attempted to drive the negro job seekers from the employment office of the Capital Construction company, Atlanta, which is building a warehouse for the Southeastern Compress and Warehouse company.

Rocks and picked-up missiles flew between the groups before Sheriff Cliff Bramlett, his deputies and state highway patrolmen intervened. No one was injured seriously.

A. L. Haddock, superintendent of the construction company, gave a dozen white jobs and instructed 14 others to report for work tomorrow.

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the bill be continued. The motion prevailed and so the matter goes over until 1932.

RECORD

COLUMBIA, S. C.

TEXTILE MEASURE

GETS CONTINUED

Bill on Labor of Whites and Negroes Goes Over.

UNTIL NEXT YEAR

Effort to Eliminate Negro Labor Entirely From Plants Meets With Defeat.

APR 10 1931 HOUSE CONTINUES SEPARATION BILL

Senate's Measure to Segregate White and Colored Races in Mills Fails

By a vote of 41 to 25 the house of representatives yesterday continued until 1932 a bill providing for the separation of white and Negro labor-ers and employes in yarn, knitting and textile manufacturing plants and prohibiting the employment of both races in the same factories and plants.

The measure had passed the senate where it was introduced by Senator McBeth Young of Union.

Before the bill was continued, several amendments were offered and some discussion engaged in.

H. C. Godfrey, Spartanburg, offered an amendment which would in effect have eliminated practically all Negroes from employment around and in textile plants. It was tabled, however, by a vote of 42 to 36.

Under an amendment by David Jenkins, Charleston, Charleston county was excepted from the provisions of the bill, and under another amendment, by A. E. Tinsley, Spartanburg, that county too was exempted. Both amendments were adopted.

Mr. Jenkins said that should the bill pass, several white men, working in a bagging factory in Charleston, would be thrown out of work and Negroes put in their places.

Jeff D. Parrish, Cherokee, speaking for the measure, said in the opening room and the draper room, Negroes were employed. "The average wage of a cotton mill worker," he said, "is \$9 a week, and in my county little children are showing symptoms of tuberculosis and pellagra because their parents are not paid enough to enable them to buy proper food."

L. H. Hicks, York, said he worked in a mill where Negroes too are employed. "I have been taken off my job and a Negro has been put on it," he declared. "The Negro has a place and the white man has a place," he said.

"If we put the Negroes out of the cotton mills, forcing them out of employment, won't the people have to care for them?" asked John Edens, Richland. "Negroes are citizens."

After considerable debate, C. E. Jones, Lexington, made a motion that

By a vote of 41 to 25 the House today continued until 1932 a Senate bill to provide for the separation of white and negro laborers in textile plants and to prohibit the employment of both races in the same

The biggest fight hinged on amendment offered by H. C. Godfrey, Spartanburg, which would have prevented negroes from working in any capacity in textile mills. This was voted down, 42 to 36.

Supporters of the amendment charged that in many mills negroes were replacing white employes.

The bill was continued on motion of C. E. Jones, Lexington, after Charleston county had been exempted from the bill under an amendment offered by Daniel Jenkins, Charleston.

During debate Representative Parris, Cherokee, said the average white textile employe received \$9 a week and was unable to support properly his family.

The House recommitted a bill to levy a one per cent "patriotic and honorary tax" on salaries of state and county employes, which was passed last night with unusual amendments, including one to tax bachelors.

Settling a local fight, the House passed a bill to provide a salary of \$800 for the chairman of the governing commission of Florence county, 26 to 10. Two members of the Florence delegation opposed the bill, two supported it.

Discrimination.

Northern City Warns Race to Watch Step

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 17.—That Georgia tactics are creeping into the far northern state of South Dakota was seen in the lecture given Race citizens of this city by the mayor last week on law and order. A warning was issued by the chief of police to nonwhite residents only that those who could not show a legitimate occupation would be arrested under the vagrancy law which carries a \$100 fine and 30 days in jail.

The ultimatum was extended to persons of color following three serious offenses supposedly committed by nonwhites. W. F. Reden has been named special crime investigator and limits his activities to Race neighborhoods only.

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Domestic Service Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union Sunday, February 8, 1931 Classes Established For Negro Women

As a move to assist in the unemployment situation, Eartha M. M. White has established classes for negro domestics, at the Clara White Missions, it was announced yesterday. They will be held at the Mission every Friday night, the announcement stated, no entrance requirements of the students being made.

The purpose of the classes was explained yesterday as an effort to train workers. The classes are to be of a progressive nature in which all the fundamentals of house care and home management will be taught. Special attention is to be given to the subjects of conservation and sanitation.

The mission is located at 233 West First Street.

C. of C. Opens Annual School for Negro Drivers

A drivers' school for negro commercial drivers will be conducted by the safety department of the Chamber of Commerce each Tuesday night for the next four weeks. The school to be held on the fifth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building and begin at 7:15 p. m.

The 1931 school is the sixth annual observation of organized effort to promote safety among the truck drivers of the city, to reduce the number of accidents and to promote efficiency of the motor equipment departments of Nashville business concerns. E. M. Bond, chairman of the safety committee of the Chamber of Commerce said. Approximately 150 negro drivers have attended these schools in the past.

J. O. Davis, chief of the state highway patrol; Lon Foster, chief of the Nashville police department, and business men who have been successful in developing safety programs will speak to the drivers. All business concerns employing negro drivers are invited to send their men to the school. Additional information may be secured by calling the safety department of the Chamber of Commerce.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOMESTICS

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Those women working to earn an honest living must be prepared. This highly specialized age of keen competition demands it. Preparedness is a stepping stone to success in any field of work.

If a woman desires to be a school teacher, she must prepare herself for that profession; one ambitious for a business career, seeks the business college; that woman interested in social work, pursues courses of study in Social Sciences. And so on.

The Phillis Wheatley Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is making an effort to aid the domestic girl in former years, much attention has been given to other fields of work.—as the following facts suggest: "In the year of 1930, The Phillis Wheatley Association provided a home for 693 girls and women; the Cafeteria served 54,943 meals; 13,537 guests attended social and recreational events; there was an attendance of 24,113 in the various clubs and classes; The Phillis Wheatley Staff visited 8,389 homes, 172 factories, and made 74,562 interviews and contacts; despite the keenly felt depression, the Association was 61 per cent self-supporting, which showed a definite increase over 1929." The Employment Department placed 953 individuals last year. This year it is the purpose of the Association to devote more time to the domestic girl.

The Employment Department, an important factor of the Association, made a scientific study of those women applying for domestic work. 315 women were interviewed, 136 of whom were under the age of 25

years. It was learned from this investigation that 40 per cent had little or no knowledge of scientific household management only 13 per cent could produce satisfactory city references, although they had resided in Cleveland a considerable length of time. Results of this survey proved that something should be done.

On Monday, February 16, The Phillis Wheatley Association's Training School for Domestics was opened,—with the names of nine young women on its enrollment chart. The hours a day, six days a week) of in-School offers a six week course (six intensive training in domestic work,—under the careful supervision of well-trained Home Economics teachers. Two hours each day are spent in the class-room, while the remaining four are spent in the laboratory, putting into actual practice those theories learned in the class-room. Two weeks of the allotted time are devoted to dining room work; that is, table waiting, the care of the tables, and etiquette; two weeks, to bed making and general housework; and two weeks to laundry work, which consists largely of tinting, the removing of stains, washing and ironing of linens and curtains. The School has met with marked success in its short existence. It has been suggested that the course be extended to a period of three months. The cost of the course is in the reach of all.

Perhaps, you are interested in the field of domestic work or maybe there is a friend who desires such training. Write:

"The Training School for Domestics, care of The Phillis Wheatley Association, 4450 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio."

We shall be glad to forward more detailed information to you.

Remember,—the stepping stone to success in any field of work is preparedness.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS HERE MAY LOSE PLACES TO WHITE COMPETITORS

Housewives Discuss Move To Employ White Women

If the plan now under consideration by the Norfolk Housewives League for the organization of classes for teaching white women domestic service is carried through, another reservoir of labor in competition with the Negro, in a field in which the race has had a monopoly in the south, will be opened.

If white women invade the domestic service field in any large numbers another serious economic setback will be visited upon the Negro. This new invasion will supplement losses already sustained by our workers as barbers, bellmen, elevator operators, butlers, chauffeurs, hotel workers and maids, pantrymen, and gardeners. The race's resourcefulness at finding a way out is the only thing that has compensated for the gradual restriction of vocational opportunity during the past ten years.

Law of Supply And Demand
The plan of the Housewives League, Mrs. M. N. Osborne, its director, told the Journal and Guide, is primarily a result of an emergency growing out of the present unemployment situation. Many white women who are being dropped from factories and other work, and who are not able to find positions elsewhere are available for domestic service, Mrs. Osborne said.

May Remedy Another Condition
Housewives, Mrs. Osborne said, are often inconvenienced or handicapped because their colored maids will not live on the premises, as they did in former years. "The colored woman is gradually developing a life of her own," said Mrs. Osborne, "including home-making and other phases of her own social advancement, which keeps her from wanting to live in our homes. That makes a very long working day for her, because to leave her own home in time to start our day she must arise at 6:00 o'clock in the morning and when she gets back home it is probably 9:00 o'clock in the evening."

If she lived in her employer's home her work day would be shortened by two or three hours, Mrs. Osborne said.

Asked by the Journal and Guide if the Housewives project was intended to replace colored domestic servants altogether with white, Mrs. Osborne replied that it was not; that many white families preferred colored domestic servants and that if our women would consent to live on the premises when required to do so and improved in efficiency there would be no general displacement of them.

"But," she emphasized, "the housewife's needs are the same today that they were when our maids were willing to live in our homes, and we must do the thing that is necessary to meet our requirements." These, she indicated, could be fully met by the colored women, if they would consent to live in quarters provided for them.

Relates Her Own Experience

Mrs. Osborne stated that when she began housekeeping in Norfolk she brought to her home a maid that had been with her from the date of her marriage, and she showed the reporter a very neat and comfortable room with bath adjoining which she had built into her home for the maid, who remained in her employ for more than 10 years. Since that time she has not been able, she said, to find a satisfactory colored maid who would live in her home and she is now employing a white domestic.

Asked what she considered reasonable time off for maid, Mrs. Osborne replied that she allowed her's one hour each day for relaxation, during which time she was at liberty to read, sew, or otherwise use the time as she saw fit, also a half day off on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Mrs. Osborne expressed herself as being interested in present efforts to improve the qualifications of colored women in domestic service, and told the Journal and Guide that she would approve any movement to start a school or special classes for training colored women for the vocation.

"There is certainly a future for those engaged in domestic service," she said. "A good cook may become a successful caterer, and there are wonderful possibilities in other lines for those who are capable."

DOMESTIC WORK TAUGHT NEGROES

Rankin Announces Butler, Maid and Other Courses to Be Added in Colored Schools.

A. L. Rankin, superintendent of county schools, announced Wednesday that he plans to install a new course of study in the Booker T. Washington and Soddy Junior, colored schools, in which special certificates will be issued to graduates for home management, cooking, maid services and butler services. This training is designed to render the men and women especially efficient in the particular branches. Mr. Rankin said that he hoped to have the co-operation and assistance of ma-

trons, and hence he is sending out questionnaires covering all phases of household duties. In his letter Supt. Rankin pointed out in part:

"When our negro schools open for the coming term we hope to begin instructions to the young colored girls and boys that will make them competent to care for young children, be good seamstresses, excellent laundresses, maids, butlers house boys, etc.

"Our plan is to give special credit for this training so that when a student has completed this course, our recommendation on her application to you for work will mean that she is dependable and efficient in whatever branch of work her certificate covers."

Thursday, July 2, 1931

Negro Servants In Georgetown Organized; Work Under Orders

**System Closely Approaching
That Used by Old European
Guilds in Vogue, House-
wives Find.**

GEORGETOWN, July 1.—A system closely approaching that employed by the old European guilds has been in vogue among the servants of Georgetown for some years, according to revelations of local housewives. No white person, as far as it is known, has ever been able to 'buck' this system, and by general consent those who hire servants have let the negroes have their own way, admitting that as a rule it has its good points and makes for efficiency.

The Georgetownian who wishes to employ the services of a cook, a maid or nurse, sends word to some reliable negro woman or former servant, and soon afterwards the housewife is swamped with applicants for the position. They do not make their appearance in a body however—the guild attends to that—but present themselves one by one, allowing the housewife to interview each girl, and in case a decision is difficult, the privilege of a "try out."

Once a servant is hired the guild takes full control, and remains in control unless the servant fails to exercise her rights—that of appointing a substitute.

There are exceptions to the rule of course, but almost invariably after a girl has served one mistress for several months, or a year, perhaps, she feels the need of a change has become incapacitated in some way, and proceeds to name a substitute. This substitute goes to work and renders excellent service for a while, then leaves and sends another girl in her place. The housewife in the meanwhile may have found that the substitute is far superior to the original servant, and offer her the position permanently, but finds to her dismay that she cannot exercise her choice here.

The guild, it seems, hold that the position belongs to the original servant, and that she has a right to retake it at any time she sees fit, regardless of how the housewife or the substitute may feel in the

matter. The white woman who attempts to break the chain will find it almost impossible to secure help, and if the substitute offends in this respect, she will find her path blocked at every turn.

This gives the hired help an opportunity to take a vacation anytime they like, or lie up in the event of illness. Often the servant changes her occupation temporarily, swapping household duties for work in the fields or around the tobacco warehouses. And she knows full well that when she chooses to return to the city her place will be waiting for her and that the substitute will retire in her favor.

There is a recent case on record where the first servant twice exercised her right to appoint substitutes in the course of twelve months, and has now given notice that she will return to claim the position within sixty days.

One would expect that the system would cause endless disputes among the servants, and occasional "scraps," but apparently this never happens. The negroes realize the benefits derived therefrom, and substitutes and "original" work together for the common good.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Fire Blamed On Negro Radicals

Advertiser
Burning Of Alexander City
Church And Mortuary
Is Investigated By State

ALEXANDER CITY, ALA., Nov. 4.—(P)

The shadow of alleged communistic activity again hovered over Tallapoosa County tonight as officers, assisted by a deputy State fire marshal, sought to fix the responsibility for fires that destroyed a negro church and five negro residences here last night.

W. R. West, deputy State fire marshal, came here today at the request of Mayor Thomas Russell, who appealed to the State fire marshal for help in investigating the fires which he said were of incendiary origin.

The pastor of the church, M. Nunn, reported to Mayor Russell that he had received anonymous threats that his church would be burned if he did not cease his "crusade against communism." The pastor had been urging his congregation not to join radical organizations.

The fire last night originated in a funeral home operated by Nunn and spread to the other buildings.

Organization of a Share Croppers Union among negro tenants in Tallapoosa County last July resulted in a near riot at Camp Hill during which one negro was killed and two officers wounded.

Sheriff Kyle Young was critically wounded and a deputy slightly hurt by a picket near a negro church being used as a meeting place by the union. The officers were going to investigate the gathering.

The picket, Dave Gray, was wounded by the officers and left for dead but later made his way home. While resisting a posse at his home he was killed. Two other negroes were wounded in brushes with officers.

The night before Gray's death, Sheriff Young and deputies broke up an organization meeting of the union near Dadeville and seized a quantity of radical literature advocating racial equality and instructing tenant farmers to "demand a cash wage of \$30 a month and to use force if necessary in obtaining their rights."

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
VICTIM IN SHARE CROPPERS FIGHT IN ALABAMA



RALPH GRAY

One of the leaders in the Share Croppers' Union of Alabama, who was murdered in bed by the plantation owners' police when he was lying crippled and helpless from a deputy's bullet.

WOMAN BEATEN BY SHERIFF FOR RECEIVING LETTER

New York.—Beaten in her home by Sheriff J. K. Young because he received a letter from New York, Estelle Milner, young daughter of a Negro share cropper in Camp Hill, Ala., in suffering from serious injury to her spine. The interracial Labor Defense which has been defending these share croppers since they were attacked by a sheriff's and landowners' posse last summer, has pledged itself to fight every action on the part of county officials to terrorize tenant farmers organizing to improve their starving condition.

Tenant farmers near Camp Hill formed a share croppers' union last spring to demand of landowners: Advances of food till settlement time; cash settlement of crops; the right to sell crops where they want to; the right to have their own gardens; free busses to take children to school; a rest period at noon. Their meeting was broken up by a posse, one cropper was killed at once and four others lynched. Thirty-four were thrown into jail. All of these men were released as a result of the mass protest aroused by the International Labor Defense. The croppers have won their first demand; advance of food till settlement time.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Pres. William Green Sets Forth

N. Y. Age
new York, N.Y.
 8-15-31
 Attitude of American Federation
 of Labor Toward Negro Workers

Several weeks ago, Aldermanas elsewhere, where local organi-
 Fred R. Moore, editor of Thezations discriminate against col-
 New York Age, addressed a let-ored workers. That action does
 ter to William Green, president ofnot represent the policy of the
 the American Federation of Labor.American Federation of Labor.
 inquiring as to the attitude of t' There are some locals in some cit-
 labor organization with regard es which discriminate against
 the unionizing and employment of white workers; they discriminate
 Negro labor. against men because of racial
 characteristics. This does not rep-
 resent the attitude of the Ameri-
 can Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green was questioned as to
 the admittance of Negro workers
 into the various union groups, and
 as to the general policy of the
 American Federation of Labor.
 with regard to the placing of these
 men at work.

Declaring that the Federation
 has thousands of colored workers
 as members of many internation
 unions affiliated with the paren
 body, Mr. Green makes the asser-
 tion that thousands of additional
 colored workers would be includ-
 ed in the membership of these in-
 ternational unions "if the colored
 workers would respond to the ap-
 peal and invitation extended to
 join."

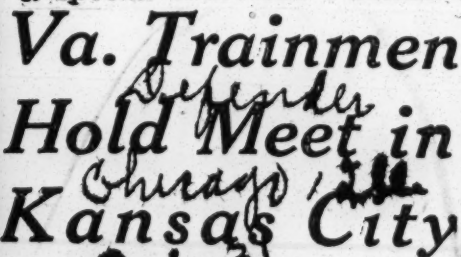
Continuing, Mr. Green writes:

"The International Hod Carri-
 ers, Building and Common La-
 borers' Union of America, the In-
 ternational Union United Mine
 Workers of America, the United
 Brotherhood of Carpenters and
 Joiners of America, the Bricklay-
 ers, Masons and Plasterers Inter-
 national Union, and many other
 national unions have accepted and
 are accepting thousands of colored
 workers and are accepting all
 those who will join and become
 members.

"The American Federation of
 Labor has been especially active
 in its efforts to organize the Pull-
 man porters. We regret that not-
 withstanding the appeal we make
 for this class of workers to join
 the Pullman porters unions, and
 notwithstanding the thousands of
 dollars we spent in the effort to
 persuade them to join, a great
 many of them manifest unusual in-
 difference. Mr. A. Philip Randolph
 a most capable colored worker, is
 giving his entire time and atten-
 tion to this work.

"There may be some local in-

Association of Race Railway Trainmen, Roanoke, Va.



Campbell, Elizabeth Edwards and little Louise and Helen Birkes.

The party from Bluefield included the following members: C. H. Pearis, Mack Lewis, S. V. Robinson, Wiley Franklin, Mrs. Mack Lewis and Mrs. M. B. Pearis, chairman of the trustee board of the women's auxiliary.

Others in the party were C. B. Seals, grand organizer, of Glade Springs, Va., and William Edwards of East Radford, Va. Porter Charles W. Thompson will be in charge of the party for the entire trip.

(Photo on Picture Page)

More than 50 members of the Norfolk & Western Boosters club, a branch of the Association of Race Railway Trainmen of Roanoke, Va., and Bluefield, W. Va., passed through the city Saturday en route to Kan-
the city July 18 en route to Kan-
tional convention, which was in ses-
sion from July 19 to 23.

The members of the party from Roanoke are as follows: R. L. Edwards, chairman of the Boosters club; J. C. Rivers, vice grand president; Charles Jones, Richard Dean, Henry Jones, Richard Phillips, Charles Poindexter, S. M. Iseley, R. W. Hall, Isom Craig, James Carter, Alexander Campbell, William Williams, Ed Straw and William Caloway.

Mrs. Ella F. Dean, grand president of the ladies' auxiliary; Mrs. R. L. Edwards, delegate from local No. 35, and Mesdames Janie Burwell, Essie St. Clair, Mary Crawley, Mary Birkes, Zola Phillips, J. E. Poindexter, L. N. Poindexter, R. W. Hall, Nannie K.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

PLAN TO FIGHT CASE THROUGH COURTS

Have Example of Similar
Suit Won by Union of
Railway Clerks

VICTORY IS PREDICTED

CHICAGO, Ill. — Final

plans of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to prosecute the injunction suit against the Pullman company were completed today in a week's conference just concluded at the Brotherhood headquarters, 4231 Michigan avenue. Participants in the conference were Henry T. Hunt, chief counsel for the Brotherhood of New York, Walter F. Lynch, associate counsel, C. Francis Stradford, head of the Brotherhood's legal staff, Dr. Edward Berman of the University of Illinois, consulting economist, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood, M. P. Webster, Benjie Smith, E. J. Bradley, national vice presidents of the Brotherhood.

Walter Lynch, the trial lawyer in the case, told the conference that the Brotherhood's case would be given the same consideration as any other case on file in the court, and that the case had been assigned to the calendar of Federal Judge Wilkerson. He also pointed out that Pullman influence could not slow up the case or prevent it from being tried, and that he was making every effort to expedite its trial.

Henry T. Hunt, chief counsel of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Por-

ter, and former mayor of Cincinnati, former member of the United States railroad labor board and at present investigating counsel for the Hofstadter-Seabury committee of New York, said that the Brotherhood's case was similar to that of the Brotherhood of railway clerks which brought about a unanimous decision of the United States supreme court outlawing the company union.

Sees Employee Representation

Of the plan of employee representation, Mr. Hunt said: "On its face it is fraudulent, fictitious and illegal. After the proper presentation of this case, the district court will enjoin the Pullman company from further maintaining this plan."

The lawyers, economist, labor leader and Brotherhood officials present, all acquiesced in the following analysis of the situation made by Dr. Edward Berman, professor of economics, University of Illinois and a deep student of economic affairs, particularly on labor legislation:

"The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is at present engaged in a legal struggle which has great significance not only to the cause of the Pullman porters, but to the whole American labor movement. The Railway Labor Act of 1926 requires that employees in interstate commerce shall have the free and untrammelled rights of self-organization and the designation of representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining, and it declares that any undue influence, coercion or pressure brought to bear upon the workers in interference with these rights is illegal. The Brotherhood has pending in the federal district court in Chicago a suit for an injunction under the act against the Pullman company. It is asking the court to compel that corporation to dissolve its company union of porters and to cease interfering with the porters' efforts to organize themselves and to designate freely their own representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The porters of the Kansas City and southwest territories are urged to watch The Call for further developments in the Brotherhood's program, and consult Spencer Watson, the local organizer.

MR. GREEN AND PULLMAN PORTERS

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor doesn't look with optimism upon Pullman porters as effective timber for trades union building. This is the impression at least one gets from abstracts of a letter which he recently wrote to Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of this newspaper, regarding Negro labor. The letter was a reply to the New York Alderman's query as to the attitude of the A. F. of L., with regard to the unionizing and employment of Negroes, parts of which were published in the August 15 issue of The Age, under the caption, "President Green Sets Forth Attitude of American Federation of Labor Toward Negro Workers."

After stating in his letter, approximately, the number of colored workers who were affiliated with the organization, and enumerating the various units of the body with which these workers were identified, the labor chief goes on to say this:

"The American Federation of Labor has been especially active in its efforts to organize the Pullman porters. We regret that notwithstanding the appeal we make for this class of workers to join the Pullman porter's union, and notwithstanding the thousands of dollars we spent in the effort to persuade them to join, a great many of them manifest unusual indifference."

It is quite obvious from that observation that the A. F. of L. head is anything but optimistic regarding the building of a potent and effective union labor machine among Pullman porters. This, at any rate, is the opinion that most readily comes to mind. But whether the observation is or is not correctly interpreted, what Mr. Green has said about the indifference of the porters is no surprise to anyone who has followed the affair of the porters' union movement for the past three years.

On the other hand, however, the condition in which the union is at present cannot be laid solely to the indifference of the porters. In fairness, something should be said on their behalf in the matter. To be sure, many of them, who in the beginning, were ardent members of the organization, have manifested little interest in it the last year or so, despite the fact that it has been accepted as an affiliated Unit of the great American Federation of Labor.

The reason for this may be correctly ascribed to three definite causes. First, the present industrial depression, with its narrowing of opportunities for securing work elsewhere, in case the porters' em-

terested or not in the matter, viewing it from a purely racial angle, the case has a certain pathetic side, after all has been said and done.

For in this case we are treated to another instance of Negro efforts, which started out with all the flare and music of a brass band, but ended up to the less pretentious glitter and melody of a drum corp.

ployer wanted to resort to reprisals against them for connection with the organization. That such measures, however, were never thought of, was always the statement of Pullman officials on this subject. But even before the current depression became the acute situation it is today, interest in the organization began to wane.

It started when two of its active field agents in the East, Frank R. Crosswaith and W. H. Desverney made charges of financial irregularities against certain officers of the organization. These charges were never sustained, however, but they did leave an unpleasant odor. That was another of the reasons.

The next reason was the deposing of Roy Lancaster as secretary treasurer of the organization. Lancaster, who was one of the prime movers in the inception of the organization in 1925, was undoubtedly one of the best informed and experienced men among the organization's official personnel, so far as the Pullman service was concerned. Moreover, he knew the psychology of the porter, having gained this knowledge by practical experience.

The deposing of Lancaster, which occurred last year, was another black eye for the movement. And at present, of course, it is not unionism, but the matter of bread and butter that is inveigling the interest of most of the 9,000 Pullman porters, the same as it is with all group of workers.

Now, so far as the thousands of dollars which, Mr. Green avers, were spent in the effort to persuade the porters to join the union, there is a question mark to be added to that observation. For there are those who say that little money was spent in that direction, as the claim was made two years ago by the organization itself that more than 80 per cent of the porters were enrolled members of the body.

However true that claim might have been at the time, it is hardly true now. And whether one is in-

PULLMAN PORTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION CLOSES MEET

By CARL L. COTTON

The eyes of 20,000 Pullman porters throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico were focused this week upon the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, which convened in its 11th annual convention at the Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A. Nov. 17 to 20. Delegates from every state in the Union were in attendance. At the opening session many distinguished visitors were present.

Among those present were Richard B. Harrison and Charles Winter Wood of "The Green Pastures" company and J. E. Kelly, grand secretary of the I. B. P. O. of Elks. J. M. Duncan of Chicago welcomed the delegates and G. R. Price of Boston responded.

Review History

The grand chairman, Perry Parker, in relating the history of the association since its inception in 1921, pointed out that it stood today as the greatest organization of its kind and that \$1,697,827.57 had been paid in sick and death benefits. The report of the comptroller, P. A. Sample, showed the resources of the association to be nearly \$500,000. A decided decrease in the operation expenses were noted, and although no special membership drive had been made during the year a gain here was observed in the report of the grand secretary, E. M. Graham.

Under the auspices of Calumet local No. 46, a public reception was tendered the delegates Tuesday evening at the Wabash Y. M. C. A., where a splendid program was rendered. Many high officials of the Pullman company were present. A tribute was paid to Grand Chairman Perry Parker for his accomplishments and untiring efforts in directing the affairs of the association.

Officers of the association are as follows: Perry Parker, Chicago, grand chairman; J. M. Brown, New York, vice grand chairman; E. M. Graham, Chicago, grand secretary-treasurer; P. A. Sample, Chicago, comptroller.

The directors are: S. J. Freeman, T. A. Crenshaw, James Sexton, T. M. Blanton, I. F. Smith and R. L. Williams.

Delegates in attendance were: A. Noel, William McCaleb, A. W. Jordan, J. T. Reid, R. R. Wright, J. R. L. Abbey, W. P. Smith, R. L. Connally, T. M. Palmer, R. L. Durham, J. W. Duncan, O. L. Hammons, A. L. Wofford, C. H. Williams, A. E. Sasser, Louis Witt, W. K. Jackson, J. D. Mitchell, L. R. Steele, J. E. Bowers, S. L. Armstrong, Jr. H. Hunter, U. J. Turnquest, J. S. Johnson, K. L. Culp, J. J. Smith, J. E. Huntley, A. J. Brown, E. T. Howard, F. P. Mullins, F. Lyle, F. H. W. Jones, R. Miller, C. Thomas, W. B. McNeil, E. Winston, Memphis; G. R. Price, G. G. Blair, W. R. Estell, W. C. Robinson, V. D. Harris, A. H. Marshall, C. F. Tompkins, H. T. Pelkey, Maurice Rouselle, J. M. Howard, L. W. Sportsman, T. Oliver, E. C. Cade, C. A. Grey, W. A. Brown and J. Elsberry.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Educator Fired For Being Host To Red Leader

Advertisement

Gastonburg School Head Is Dismissed Following Visit From Communist 'Literature' Found

3-7-31
Montgomery

Ousted Principal Denies Knowledge Of Activities Of Foe To Government

CAMDEN, ALA., March 6.—(Special)—Charles H. Tipton, principal of the Gastonburg Public School in this county was today dismissed by the Wilcox County Board of Education which found that his usefulness in the position he held had been impaired because of circulation of reports that Tom Johnson, communist writer for the communist "Southern Worker" had spent the night with him recently and that a negro communist organizer had been in conversation with him recently.

The board did not find Principal Tipton guilty of circulation of communist literature or being connected with a communist organization. It did develop, however, that pieces of communist literature had been found in Principal Tipton's room. The school teacher, it is said, did not deny that he had received pieces of communist literature but explained it on the ground that he thought other teachers in Alabama were receiving such literature.

It is understood that Tipton explained the visit of Tom Johnson, communist writer, by saying that he met Johnson in Birmingham last year but did not know he was a communist. He said the mulatto negro reports said he conferred with and became known to him only as a waiter in Birmingham and he said he did not know the negro was a communist organizer or agitator.

J. T. Adams, of Pineapple, is the president of the Wilcox County Board of Education. Tipton, it is learned, taught at Blackwell, Ga., last year. This is his first year at Gastonburg. Information here is to the effect that Tipton formerly lived in Covington County somewhere near Andalusia.

Additional Communist literature

which is being circulated in Wilcox County, as well as in other Blackbelt counties in Alabama and in the Wiregrass and in certain North Alabama counties, has been found. An issue of "The Southern Worker" of March 7 is in the hands of State officials. In this communist paper is an article signed by Tom Johnson in which the writer advocates the overthrow of government in the Blackbelt of Alabama and turning this government over to the negroes. He says the negroes are in the majority in the Blackbelt and ought to control. This issue of the communist paper is being investigated to determine whether or not its circulation comes under the criminal anarchy statute of Alabama.

That many other counties in Alabama are being circularized by the communist was brought to light by reading the latest issue of the communist paper. It called attention to communist activity in and around Vincent in Shelby County and in and around Waverly, which is located in the edge of Lee, Tallapoosa and Chambers Counties.

When the Legislature reconvenes March 31 a measure will be ready for introduction that will reach the circulators of seditious literature and it will be modeled after the Michigan and California laws.

In the most recent issue of "The Southern Worker" there is a front page story from Alberta, Ga. It is signed by "E. Braxton." This article says the negroes in the section are ready to "fight under the leadership of the United Farmers League."

Atty. Gen. Knight and Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries Storrs stated Friday that they will continue to welcome all authentic information relative to attempts of communists to organize in Alabama, "either among the negroes or whites."

At a conference held at the Capitol yesterday, of prominent lawyers, veteran legislators, city officials and other representative citizens, decision was reached that there will be no anti-communistic bill introduced in the Legislature today—the last legislative day before the recess until March 31—but that the presenting of such a measure will be deferred until the legislative body reconvenes.

This decision has set at rest reports in general circulation and a widespread impression that a measure would be introduced at today's session designed to combat the activities of agents of the Communist party who have been working among and attempting to incite against their white landlords, negro farmers of Alabama, particularly those in the Black Belt Section of the State.

During the recess, it is understood, the best legal and lay minds in Alabama, will cooperate in the framing of a statute that will deal with the present situation and any others like it that may arise in the future, more satisfactorily and conclusively than any similar law now in force in the United States. The interim provided by the recess, it is pointed out, will give ample time for the writing of a law that will produce a maximum of effectiveness.

Armed Men Carry Off Communist Organizers

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 6.—(AP)—George Clifton Edwards, an attorney, reported today that two of his clients, C. J. Coder and Lewis Hurst, Communist organizers, were abducted by a group of armed men last night. They have not been heard from since.

Edwards expressed the belief that the men had been carried to some secluded spot and flogged.

Coder and Hurst recently had been implicated in difficulties with city authorities, and Edwards defended them against vagrancy charges in police court. He was fined for contempt of court during the trial.

The attorney said the abductors were waiting when he and his clients emerged from the City Hall after he had obtained the release of Coder and Hurst on an order from Chief of Police Claude Trammell.

Edwards said he was taken outside Dallas and released unharmed, while Coder and Hurst were carried away in another automobile.

Police reported they had no information about the kidnapping.

State Uncovers Communist Plot To Incite Negro

3-5-31
Montgomery

Mulatto Agent's Trail Of 'Red' Literature Found In Cabins Of Blackbelt

Governor Informed

Attorney General Begins Inquiry; Issues Call For All Possible Information

By ATTICUS MULLIN

What appears to be a concerted effort to organize the negroes on the farms of Alabama, particularly in the Blackbelt, into the communist party and to incite them against their white landlords became evident Wednesday when communist literature circulated among the negroes of Wilcox County was called to the attention of Gov. Miller, Atty. Gen. Thomas E. Knight and Commissioner of Agriculture Seth P. Storrs.

R. J. Goode, member of the Legislature from Wilcox County, brought the

matter to the attention of the State officials and at the same time furnished them with copies of incendiary communist literature which was circulated among the negroes of Wilcox County and which literature was taken from the negroes after the white people of the County had learned that a communist writer and a communist organizer had visited the County and that hundreds of pieces of the literature had been put into the hands of the negro farm laborers of the County.

Agitation Near Capitol

When news of the happenings in Wilcox County was circulated freely at the Capitol Wednesday, a number of legislators said they had heard that such efforts were being made in their counties. It became known that efforts not only to organize negroes but white tenants as well has been going on in two or three Wiregrass Counties for some time. It also became known that communist literature had been circulated among negroes in the Southern end of Montgomery County and in parts of Lowndes County.

Among pieces of communist literature seized from negroes in Wilcox County last Saturday was a brochure with the subject "Lynch, Justice at Work," by B. D. Amis; "Fight Against Hunger," by William Z. Foster; "The Southern Worker," a communist paper published in Chattanooga, Tenn., and a circular headed "Farmers of South Fight Starvation Appeal by Communist Party."

Social Equality Advocates

Several of the pieces of literature advocate social equality between whites and blacks and contain frank appeals to the negroes to arm themselves and overthrow their country and state governments.

In the issue of "The Southern Worker," seized in Wilcox County, is a news article dated from Birmingham, in which it is stated that converts to communism are coming in rapidly, mention being made particularly of Walker County and Wilcox County. There is also a story in this communistic paper to the effect that it recently moved from Birmingham to Chattanooga.

Representative Goode took the matter up Wednesday with the Federal authorities in Montgomery, and received the information that there is no Federal law against sending such matter through the mails. Following this, he took the matter up with Atty. Gen. Knight who assigned Asst. Atty. Gen. Albert Carmichael to look into the matter. Mr. Carmichael, while making as he said only a casual investigation Wednesday, furnished Representative Goode, Speaker Alfred Tunstall and Commissioner Seth Storrs with the following findings:

State Without Suitable Law

"I have made a casual examination of the Constitution, criminal laws and decisions and it appears that we have no law in this State applicable to the situation, unless it be our criminal statutes against criminal anarchy. Criminal anarchy in this State is the doctrine that organized government should be over-

thrown by force or violence. The advocating of such doctrine either by word or mouth or writing is a felony. Every person who shall print, publish, edit, issue or knowingly circulate, sell, distribute or publicly display any book, paper, document or written or printed matter in any form containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means, is guilty of a felony under the laws of this State."

Governor Notified

When Representative Goode called the communistic situation in the Blackbelt to the attention of Gov. Miller Wednesday, the Governor advised him to consult the Attorney General. Feeling that the agricultural situation in Alabama is vitally affected by the movement Mr. Goode also took the matter up with Commissioner Storrs and in turn the matter was discussed with Speaker Tunstall and other members of the House and Senate.

While there was some excitement in Wilcox County at news of the circulation of communistic literature among the negroes, and over information that a communistic writer had visited that County and that a communistic organizer, a mulatto, had been among the negroes circulating literature, the matter calmed down considerably when the negroes agreed to hand over communistic literature in their possession.

Just how widespread is the communistic movement among farm laborers and tenants in Alabama is as yet not known. Those who are interested in an orderly government request that every person who has any information of such a movement in their county communicate at once with the Attorney General of Alabama. It is requested that friends of orderly government make careful investigation in their own communities to see what is going on and report what they find so that the proper steps can be taken to meet the situation, if it is a situation that prompt steps is necessary to meet.

No Official Alarm

It is felt generally among State officials and members of the Legislature that in view of the fact that a depression exists at the present time in Alabama, as elsewhere, that communistic literature and communistic efforts, may possibly find a fertile field. There appears to be little disposition to believe that communistic effort and effect have become epidemic in the rural sections of Alabama as yet but in matters of this kind officials and legislators feel that every citizen is vitally interested and should report to the Attorney General any efforts that he knows of to make capital out of the financial depression that is existing. It is generally agreed that the communistic movement in Alabama is being financed by Soviet Russia.

In view of the fact that communistic efforts in Alabama have been uncovered, Representative Goode and State officials have communicated the situation to Congressman Hamilton Fish, of New York, who is the chairman of the Congressional committee that has been investigating Soviet activities in the United States.

COMMUNISM AND THE BACKWARD RACES

As most of our troubles are imaginary and never happen, we are not going to take on any temperature over the Communist scare among the negroes of the Black-belt of Alabama. The average rural negro around here knows no more about Communism than a Choctaw Indian knows about therapeutics.—Selma Times-Journal.

It is hard, as the Selma paper suggests, to picture a plantation darkey of the Black Belt poring at night in his cabin over the abstruse economic theses set forth in Karl Marx's "Capital," becoming interested in the European revolutionary movements of 1848 which occupy most of the pages of the "Communist Manifesto," or comprehending what the future condition of society will be from perusing Engel's "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State." Yet, the same remarks would apply to the Tartar tribesman of Asia's hinterland, the Chinese coolie, or the half-starved Indian peasant.

Far be it from us to disagree with what The Times-Journal has to say or to try to frighten Alabamians with the Red Specter, yet it may be well to recall as a matter of recent history that the economic and cultural backwardness of a population is not necessarily a prophylactic against the virus of Communism. *Advertiser*

The Fish Report on Communism, submitted to Congress, pointed out, we believe, that Communism differed from its predecessor, Socialism, chiefly in the matter of tactics. The Socialist aims to educate the people to his way of thinking and bring about the economic revolution by a triumph, or series of triumphs, at the ballot box, whereas this method is too slow and uncertain for the Communist. He wants a Dictatorship of the Proletariat arrived at after some convulsion brought about by a general strike, a military mutiny, or some form of coup d'etat.

Another wide difference between Socialist and Communist tactics, which has probably not been sufficiently recognized, is their respective attitudes towards the more primitive peoples. *3-8-31*

The propaganda efforts of the Socialist of the latter part of the 19th century and the first 14 years of the 20th were confined mostly to the highly industrialized and urbanized sections of the earth. Socialism, they argued, was the next step in the evolution of Society after Capitalism, hence, Capitalism had to be well developed in a country before that country was regarded as a Socialist prospect. Such countries, par excellence, were of course, the United States in the New World; in Asia, possibly Japan; and in Europe, Germany, France, Belgium and Great Britain. Russia, we venture to say, was not prior

the 1917 Revolution, regarded with any great amount of hope by the Socialists outside, despite the continual revolutionary ferment in that country, and organized Socialist groups of many shades of thought. It was believed that a period of waiting was essential until the country should be more highly developed industrially.

Then after the overthrow of the Czarist regime, the reins of government got in the hands of the most daring of the Socialist factions, who hereafter began to call themselves Communists. They had attained power through violence, and were not disposed to wait for the evolution of their country into a thoroughly capitalistic state before making the great experiment in an economic revolution. As a corollary to this, the victorious Communists turned their attention to various peoples hitherto ignored, so to speak, by the orthodox Socialists as hopeless in their present economic and cultural status. *Montgomery Advertiser*

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How much these new Comrades of the Cause among the barbarian or semi-barbarian races of mankind understand of "economic determinism," "the materialistic conception of history," "the class struggle," and the other Marxian catchwords, it would be difficult to ascertain. Likewise, it would be hard to say what meaning the message, "Workers of the world, unite," given in 1848 by Marx and Engels to the factory-hands of Europe, would have to the camel-driver of Asia's deserts, to the peasant who wrests a bare existence from his own little patch of ground or to the bazaar craftsman of one of the cities of Kublai Khan.

But the facts are here. Communism has arrayed a motley crew of races and colors under its red banners and while the ignorant cannot follow philosophical discussions, they can understand appeals to violence, and when the ignorant are hungry some of them may be weak enough to respond and be led by irresponsible men into dangerous action. It is just as well that in such times as these this possibility be borne in mind.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

MAR 2 - 1931

REDS TRY MAN FOR SLUR TO NEGRO



E. Yorkinen, a Finnish janitor and member of the Communist party in America, was tried by a judge and jury of Communists at the Harlem Casino on a charge of "white chauvinism," which is a violation of the fundamental Communist tenet of complete political, social and economic equality for the black race with the white. Yorkinen's alleged offense grew out of the expulsion of a Negro from a meeting of the Finnish Labor Club. If he is convicted his punishment will be expulsion from the party. Left to right —Herbert Newton, editor of the Liberator, assistant defense counsel; C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, prosecuting attorney; Alfred Wagenknecht, judge, and the defendant, E. Yorkinen.

JAIL MAN FOR SELLING PAPER OF COMMUNIST

By BERNICE MICHAELSON



L. Stokes

New York—Lorenzo Stokes, a young garage worker, is now serving a six months sentence on Welfare Island pending appeal, for selling the organ of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker, in the subway. A member of the New York Red Builders News Club, an organization composed of unemployed workers who sell the "Daily" and earn their expenses at the same time, Stokes was one of the most energetic sellers, averaging about 300 copies a week.

With Clarence Turner, a white worker whom he had brought into the News Club Stokes was arrested and beaten by six police in the 180th St. subway station of the I. R. T., New York City. Turner, a young seaman by trade, is also serving a six months term on Harts Island, pending appeal by the International Labor Defense. These sentences, handed down by Judge Burke of the 8th District Magistrates court is the first step toward driving the Daily Worker sellers from the streets and subways.

Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

After Three and Half Years of Observation, William L. Patterson Sees Communism as Solution of Race Problem

Asked if he had renounced his may receive. When the Negro real-American citizenship, Pattersonizes the superiority of that system he smiled and said that he is still anis bound to accept its tenets." American subject, and that he had Asked if the Negro has not shown a travelled on an American as satisfaction with existing conditions port. He is home for an indefinite inconsistent with the militant atti-stay, he said, and does not know titude of Communism. Patterson an-he will return to visit his Russian Returns to Harlem bride of fifteen months, who remain-ed with her parents in Moscow.

"After a critical comparison of the Soviet system with the various phases of capitalism in other parts of the world, I am convinced that when the Negro masses of America come to understand more clearly the ideology of Communism they must accept it as the only genuine relief from their present plight," declared Patterson.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark skin and short, dark hair. He is wearing round-rimmed glasses, a dark suit jacket, a light-colored shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

Eastern Features Photo.
William L. Patterson.

Attending high school in Mill Valley, Calif., he became baseball captain at a time when he was the only Negro in the school. He worked his way through the University of California, where he received the bachelor of law degree in 1919. Traveling

He resigned from his law firm in 1927 to devote himself more actively to the work of the American Communist Party, in which he had previously enrolled. Going to Russia as an observer, he held no position in governmental circles. He frequently lectured and wrote on the American situation there. And now that he has returned home, he will lecture and write on his experiences in Soviet Russia, he said.

Reds Reach Floor of House After Clubbing and Arrests.

First Time Negro is Spokesman for Group.

Talk, which recalled Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death," resounded in the Maryland House of Delegates, Wednesday, when a Communist delegation of more than fifty white and colored unemployed were permitted to present demands after a riot in the corridor where police clubbed and arrested a number of them.

Is Revolutionary

In a drenching rain the delegation comprising white and colored men and women marching with banners calling for cessation of racial discrimination and financial relief from unemployment, reached the capital shortly after 1 o'clock. Without cere

When the Communist leaders insisted on immediate action, he told the delegation, "I have listened respectfully to what you have to say. You have had every right of an American citizen and have been heard by the executive of the State. The interview is over."

Police Use Clubs

They were: George Maderos, William Phillips, James Smith, Cecelia Stone and Dorothy Davis. Ernest Taylor, Frank Maddix, Waldo Green, Jim Meadows and Alfred Carey. Each gave his address as 9 S. Green Street, Baltimore, headquarters of the Trade Unity League.

Phillips and Carey both received lacerated scalps. After treatment at the Emergency Hospital by Dr. J. C. Joyce, they were taken to the jail.

They were all later released on the order of Governor Ritchie, who also instructed Speaker Michel to hear their petition. It was following this that Anderson and others addressed the body. Among the demands were the following:

1. The establishment of an Unemployment Relief Fund. This fund to be raised through:
 - a. Ten per cent of the State Budget.
 - b. Transfer of the money to be paid as interest on debts, sinking fund and proposed loans.
 - c. Transfer of the \$432,000 appropriated for military purposes.
 - d. Transfer of the \$900,00 appropriated for a new jail.
 - e. Fifty per cent of the \$59,000 proposed loan of the City of Baltimore.
 - f. Reduction of the salaries of State and City officials to \$2,000 a year. Excess to be transferred to fund.
 - g. Transfer of the \$15,000 appropriated for new bathrooms for the governor's mansion.
 - h. Reduction of the Governor's Mansion Maintenance and Repair fund to \$5,000 a year and the excess to be transferred to the fund.
 - i. Ten per cent tax on large corporations and public utilities.
 - j. Graduated tax on incomes and fortunes above \$5,000.
 - k. Transfer of Balance of Community and Red Cross Funds. This Fund is to be administered and the relief is to be

distributed by a committee elected from the Unemployed Councils, employed workers, poor farmers and workers' organizations.

2. Immediate cancellation of all debts and mortgages for all poor farmers who have no hired labor. Immediate moratorium on all debts and mortgages of all other small farmers. No taxation of poor farmers. Free seed for the spring planting for the farmers.

3. State to subsidize the provisioning of the poor farmers and free feed for the cattle of poor farmers until the harvest.

4. No foreclosure of mortgages on homes of workers and no evictions for non-payment of rent.

5. Union Scale of wages on all City and State jobs.

6. The abolition of the Vagrancy laws.

7. The immediate repeal of the State Jim Crow law.

8. The opening of all armories, vacant apartments and public places for housing all homeless unemployed workers.

9. Each unemployed worker, single or married is to receive \$15.00 per week and \$3.00 additional for each dependent from the fund.

10. Free light, gas and coal for the families of the unemployed.

11. Free carfare, hot lunches, and clothing for the children of the unemployed in the schools.

12. No discrimination against Negro or young workers in the administration of relief.

In a statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN officials of the Communist organization said:

"Although the militancy of the hunger marchers forced the governor and the House of Delegates to listen to their demands, the spokesman clearly pointed out to the House of Delegates that they would not act on these demands. He pointed out that in this event the workers of Alabama, both Negro and white, would be mobilized to support these demands.

"Now the Negro and white workers must come forth and openly struggle so that the legislature shall not forget the sight that they witnessed; namely, the solidarity of the Negro and white workers in the delegation.

"The Unemployed Councils of the State of Maryland will continue to organize the workers and lead them in militant struggles to force the granting of their demands. In particular will the Unemployed Councils put forth struggles for repeal of the State Jim Crow law by putting up stubborn battles of Negro and white workers for the rights of the Negroes in Jim-Crow theatres, restaurants and other Jim-Crow institutions."

COMMUNISM AND THE BACKWARD RACES

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It is hard, as the Selma paper suggests, to picture a plantation darkey of the Black Belt poring at night in his cabin over the abstruse economic theses set forth in Karl Marx's "Capital," becoming interested in the European revolutionary movements of 1848 which occupy most of the pages of the "Communist Manifesto," or comprehending what the future condition of society will be from perusing Engel's "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State." Yet, the same remarks would apply to the Tartar tribesman of Asia's hinterland, the Chinese coolie, or

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Then after the overthrow of the Czarist regime, the reins of government got in the hands of the most daring of the Socialist factions, who hereafter began to call themselves Communists. They had attained power through violence, and were not disposed to wait for the evolution of their country into a thoroughly capitalistic state before making the great experiment to this, the victorious Communists turned their attention to various peoples hitherto ignored, so to speak, by the orthodox Socialists as hopeless in their present economic and cultural statuses.

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How much these new Comrades of the Cause among the barbarian or semi-barbarian races of mankind understand of "economic determinism," "the materialistic conception of history," "the class struggle," and the other Marxian catchwords, it would be difficult to ascertain. Likewise, it would be hard to say what meaning the message, "Workers of the world, unite," given in 1848 by Marx and Engels to the factory-hands of Europe, would have to the camel-driver of Asia's deserts, to the peasant who wrests a bare existence from his own little patch of ground or to the bazaar craftsman of one of the cities of Kublai Khan.

But the facts are here. Communism has arrayed a motley crew of races and colors under its red banners and while the ignorant cannot follow philosophical discussions, they can understand appeals to violence, and when the ignorant are hungry some of them may be weak enough to respond and be led by irresponsible men into dangerous action. It is just as well that in such times as these this possibility be borne in mind.

OPEN WAR AGAINST REDS IN ALABAMA

Authorities Plan to Draft Special Legislation.

Communist Organizers Will Face Trial in Jefferson County Today.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5 (AP).—Spread of communistic propaganda among Negroes of Alabama black belt today caused authorities to move to combat it through state and federal investigations.

Representative R. J. Goode, of Wilcox county, who yesterday disclosed activity of the communist party in the United States of America among Negro tenants, said he had asked the attorney-general to draft legislation to control the situation.

The Wilcox representative said he had asked that measures be drawn that would not conflict with United States

constitutional provisions guaranteeing free speech and a free press.

After the three-week recess of the state legislature, Representative Goode said he probably would introduce the legislation.

Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture and industry, today wired Congressman Hamilton Fish, chairman of the house committee investigation soviet activities in the United States informing him of the situation and asking "is there anything you can do to help us or anything we can do to help you?"

Copies of the printed matter which state officials said would "incite Negro farm hands to riot" had been distributed throughout the area surrounding Wilcox county, the home of Gov. B. M. Miller. An organization meeting set for March 10, authorities today said they believed would not be held.

A probe of the activities of the organizers has been begun by Atty.-Gen. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., who has asked all persons finding copies of the printed matter, which includes pamphlets advocating social equality between whites and Negroes, to send it to him.

Trial of three alleged communist organizers, arrested recently in raids in Birmingham on charges of vagrancy, have been set for Jefferson criminal court tomorrow. Activities of communist organizers in the industrial district in Birmingham were under investigation last fall, and announcement was made by the then governor, Bibb Graves, that at least 4,000 members of the organization were in the industrial district of the state.

Following a raid on southeastern headquarters of the party in Birmingham and seizure of large quantities of inflammatory printed matter, headquarters were removed to Chattanooga.

In Wilcox county, Representative Goode said a white man named "Tom Johnson," accompanied by a Negro, arrived there more than a week ago "loaded with printed matter." Johnson left, but the Negro worked distributing the material for a week before land owners and authorities were aware of it.

Officials here today could not say how widespread the activity had been until a thorough check had been made.

Titles to pamphlets found in the possession of Wilcox county Negroes included "Lynch Justice at Work," by B. D. Amis; "Fighting Against Hunger," by William Z. Foster and the Southern Worker, a communist paper published in Chattanooga.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RADICALS ADMIT THEY STAND FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY

Afro-American
Fish Report Shows that
Reds are for Intermar-
riages of Races, Too
Baltimore
NO QUIBBLING

Interracial Socials Part of their Program

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Complete social equality and intermarriage of races were admitted to be part of the program which the Communist party had adopted in its campaign to enlist Negro members, it was brought out in the report of the Fish Committee to investigate Communist activities, which was made to the House, Saturday.

First paragraph 10 pt
It was through the testimony of William Z. Foster, recognized as the outstanding Communist in the United States, that the committee secured the authentic attitude of the Communists on these questions.

Foster Specific.
Covering this point a part of Mr. Foster's testimony was as follows:

Mr. Eslick—Now, you used this expression, "The Communists are leading the fight for complete equality and self-determination of the Negroes." Do you believe in the social equality of the Negro and the white man?

Mr. Foster—I do, most assuredly.

Mr. Eslick—Do you believe in interracial marriages between Negroes and whites?

Mr. Foster—I believe that any person has a right to marry whomever they please, without regard to the color of their skin... that there is no basis in science or anywhere else for the assumption that the Negro is in any way inferior to the white man. Furthermore, whether you like it or not, the amalgamation of the races is taking place in the South, as well as in every other country where races are in contact with each other.

Mr. Eslick—So you make no distinction between races?
Mr. Foster—No, sir.

Major Activity.
While the Communists are aiming their efforts in America at all exploited and dissatisfied groups, they have for some time instructed their workers to make the work among Negroes their major project, the report sets forth. A Negro work department extends down through all Communist units, including the district, the section and finally to each unit or nucleus, with a responsible director.

The American Negro Labor Congress, the name of which was recently changed to The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, was organized by the Communists to carry on the fight for recruits. Approximately 400 delegates attended the November, 1930, session of this organization.

A statement issued by a member of this organization says:

"As declared by the convention, it is the purpose of this organization to fight for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities, and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interest.

"It is the aim of the Communists to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the millions of Negro workers and farmers in the United States, and to connect them with the struggle of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

According to the individual report of Representative John E. Nelson Republican, of Maine, there are only 238 Negro members of the Communist party, 1,100 members of the National Negro Labor Congress, about 900 in the Harlem (New York City) Tenants' League, and 2,000 others identified with various subsidiary Communist groups

NEGROES AMONG COMMUNISTS

AT CAPITOL

Washington
Samuel Parker Was Candidate

For Governor Of Md. In

Last Election

2-13-31
Among the Communist and their

sympathizers that marched on the Capitol, Tuesday, were a number of Negroes, prominent among whom were Sol Harper, of New York City, and Camuel Parker, of Baltimore. The latter was Communist candidate for Governor in Maryland in the last election in November.

Despite threats that they would go in on the floor of the House and read their demands, no matter what came, only a small number compared with the expected throng, were prominent in the Capitol. A delegation of about fifteen, among them Harper, came to the Capitol seeking to obtain the privilege of the floor of the House for 20 minutes to present their demands. They met a stern refusal. They made no attempt to crash through the doors to the floor of the House.

Speaker Longworth refused to give them an audience on the ground that they had not written, asking for an engagement, but had sent him an abrupt telegram shortly after noon "demanding" he receive them at 1 o'clock.

CARDS ON THE TABLE.

WHAT we regard as the most striking circumstance in connection with formulation of the report by the special committee assigned the work of investigating Communist activities in the United States, was the eagerness of the Communist leaders to give testimony in making the report complete and convincing. These leaders, called as witnesses,

responded willingly, as if rejoicing at opportunity to help realize the strength they have developed over here and the extraordinary extent of their success in organizing the various branches. Mr. Foster was chief spokesman, and he was frank to testify to the actual aims of Communism which are pronounced in detail, as follows: (1) Hatred of God and all forms of religion; (2) destruction of private property, and inheritance; (3) promotion of class hatred; (4) revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up Communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed, and civil war; (5) destruction of all forms of representative or democratic government, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and trial by jury; (6) absolute social and racial equality; (7) bringing into it the millions of negro workers the ultimate and final objective is world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat into one Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the world capital at Moscow and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It should be marked by the American people

that all this is of open admission.

Details of the organization of Communism in this country give a clear idea of the progress that has been made, its political activities covering every State in the Union and promoted by Communist papers with circulation of half a million copies, these papers being given free access to the United States mails. The Communists pay particular attention to corruption of the mind of the youth of the land. They operate Childrens' Summer Schools; there is a First International Childrens' Congress and the Young Communist League, Workers' Schools and Colleges and Communists Sports International for Youths, but by far the most dangerous of all the Communist activities is work among the negroes. It is the boast of the Communists that each year a number of American negroes are sent to Russian schools where they are indoctrinated by Communists and then appointed to membership in the Negro Department of the National office.

The American Negro Labor Congress, organized by the Communists, is given as an example of the effort to obtain negro recruits. The purpose of that organization is to conduct campaigns for the organization of negro workers into unions, especially in those localities where white trade unions exist which refuse to admit negroes to membership; to sponsor entertainment, dances and related activities and to agitate for the abolition of all racial antagonism and discrimination of every kind and character.

An official organ, called The Liberator, is published by the American Negro Labor Congress. The purpose of the paper is to constantly agitate and impress upon the negro workers that they must continue fighting until they have obtained complete racial, social and economic emancipation.

At the last convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in the city of St. Louis, November 15 and 16, 1930, which was attended by approximately 400 delegates and visitors, a resolution was passed changing the name of The American Negro Labor Congress to The League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

As declared by the Convention, it is the purpose of this new organization to fight for full equality of negroes with all nationalities, and to cement and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interest. In fact there can be no doubt, that the aim of the Communists is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen and farmers in the United States, and to connect them with the struggles of the National minorities and Colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The friends of the negro in the South might

be wondering what the negro preachers are doing in counteracting Communist activities of this kind, for, if the Communists should get the upper hand in this country, there would be such thing as a negro church surviving. But there is a better motive for negro pulpits activity in combat to the Communist movement, and that is the protection of the negro race from the inevitable catastrophe the Communists would lead them into. Certainly it would appear time for the negro pulpit to wake to the menace its people are facing. The Communists have boldly placed their cards on the table and

Labour-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RADICALS ADMIT

THEY STAND FOR

SOCIAL EQUALITY

Also American

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CARDS ON THE TABLE.



HAT we regard as the most striking circumstance in connection with the formulation of the report by the special committee assigned the work of investigating Communist activities that they must continue fighting until they have in the United States, was the eagerness of the Communist leaders to give emancipation.

At the last convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in the city of St. Louis, November 15 and 16, 1930, which was attended by approximately 400 delegates and visitors, a resolution was passed changing the name of The American Negro Labor Congress to The League of Struggle for Negro Rights. As declared by the Convention, it is the purpose of this new organization to fight for full equality of Negroes with all nationalities, and to cement and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interest.

that all this is of open admission. Details of the organization of Communism in this country give a clear idea of the progress that has been made, its political activities covering every State in the Union and promoted by Communist papers with circulation of half a million copies, these papers being given free access to the United States mails. The Communists pay particular attention to corruption of the mind of the youth of the land. They operate Children's Summer Schools; there is a First International Children's Congress and the Young Communist League, Workers' Schools and Colleges and Communists Sports International for Youths, but by far the most dangerous of all the Communist activities is work among the Negroes. It is the boast of the Communists that each year a number of American Negroes are sent to Russian schools where they are indoctrinated by Communists and then appointed to membership in the Negro Department of the National office.

The American Negro Labor Congress, organized by the Communists, is given as an example of the effort to obtain negro recruits. The purpose of that organization is to conduct campaigns for the organization of negro workers into unions, especially in those localities where white trade unions exist which refuse to admit Negroes to membership; to sponsor entertainment, dances and related activities and to agitate for the abolition of all racial antagonism and discrimination of every kind and character.

An official organ, called The Liberator, is published by the American Negro Labor Congress. The purpose of the paper is to constantly agitate and impress upon the negro workers that they must continue fighting until they have obtained complete racial, social and economic emancipation.

it would appear impossible for Congress to face the prospective outcome of Communist designs on this country with any degree of equanimity. Heavy-lidded indeed, must be the congressional eye, if the Fish report is not sufficient to make the light bear upon it.

NEGROES AMONG COMMUNISTS AT CAPITOL

Samuel Parker Was Candidate For Governor Of Md. In Last Election
2-13-31
Among the Communist and their

Communists Party.

Chicago Workers Protest Attacks

On Negro Worker Candidate

Mass Meets Denounce Boss Offensive Against Wella Clinton—Reformist Negro Aldermen Support Oppressors of Negro Masses

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—On Wednesday February 4, about 100 Negro and white workers of Ward 26 crowded the headquarters of Section 1, Communist Party, to protest against the attempt of Alderman Sloan and the bosses to force Wella Clinton, Negro working woman candidate for Alderman on the Communist ticket, off the ballot in Ward 26, one of the poorest section of Chicago. In this ward, Negro workers, Polish, Slavish, and other workers live. Most of them are unemployed. The others work in the Harvester, Omaha Packing, and other big plants, where the bosses are putting over one wage cut after another and speeding the workers up to the limit. The streets of the ward are dirty, the houses are real hell-holes, workers are starving to death, are being evicted to freeze to death, gas and electricity are being shut off daily, except when the Unemployed Council rallies the workers, as it has daily, except when the Unemployed Council rallies the workers, as it has done a number of times, to break the bosses' eviction and other similar plans.

In this ward, the C. P. is running Wella Clinton, who is opposed by the present alderman, Sloan, who is part of the Thompson machine, which makes murderous attacks upon the working class. The workers are answering these attacks by organizing their unemployed councils, by hunger marches for immediate relief, and by greater support to the militant program of the C. P.

Alderman Sloan feels the pressure of the workers, and sees their growing sympathy for Communist candidates. He is carrying out the Fish proposals 100 per cent, and is trying to keep Wella Clinton off the ballot. Sloan and his henchmen have threatened Wella Clinton several times. They have come to her on the job. They have sent preachers (who are always faithful to the bosses) to try to force her off the ballot, as well as using the capitalist election board for that purpose.

Wednesday's meeting was full of enthusiasm and militant spirit in support of Wella Clinton, no matter what

the capitalists try to do. There was a fine discussion from the floor, on the rotten conditions in the ward, and how to remedy them. Thirty-four workers joined the Vote Communist Club. Next week, a bigger hall will be rented, to call another meeting, and rally hundreds of workers behind Wella Clinton and the Communist Party program.

The bosses, who shout a lot about democracy, say it is a crime for a scrub woman to run for office. The workers say, "this scrub woman is a militant worker, supported by the C. P., she is our candidate, the candidate of the working class. To hell with Sloan and all the bosses and their democracy."

DENOUNCE COMMUNISTS.

Negroes Sentenced to Die Do Not Want Labor Defense Support.

BIRMINGHAM, April 23.—(AP)—Eight negroes sentenced to die for attacking two young white girls near Scottsboro, March 14, today issued statements denouncing the International Labor Defense and requesting "Communists to lay off."

The statements were made to pastors of negro churches here and in Chattanooga and to Stephen Roddy, Chattanooga attorney, who defended them in their trials at Scottsboro.

Two representatives of the labor defense interviewed the negroes several days ago and issued a statement charging the negroes "had been framed from start to finish," and added that their cases would be appealed to the state supreme court.

Roddy, W. M. James, former truant officer of Chattanooga, Rev. L. P. Whitten, pastor of the Stanley Chapel Negro Methodist Episcopal Church, Chattanooga, and Rev. H. C. Terrel, Birmingham, were in conference with the negroes several hours today.

Following the conference a statement was given out by Whitten that "negro preachers of the south and negroes in general are not in sympathy with intervention in the case by the International Labor Defense. It looks to us like an attempt to rally negroes of the south to their organization and we don't believe its representatives have any sincere interest in helping these condemned negroes."

The negroes are being held in the Jefferson County jail here pending their removal to Kilby prison, state penitentiary, where they are scheduled to be electrocuted July 10.

ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS DISCUSSES COMMUNISM AS IT AFFECTS NEGRO

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By ROTHSCCHILD FRANCIS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Senator Moses from the committee on printing has reported favorably on the house report, No. 2290, investigation of Communist propaganda. Thirty-three thousand additional copies will be printed. This report contains important references to the activities of Negroes in the Communist party of America.

Without comment on the fact that lynchings, disfranchisement, segregation and jim-crowism are not the aftermaths of Communist propaganda but the direct products of a vicious system that makes 97 per cent of Negroes in these United States slaves, but in name, Congressmen Fish, Backman, Eslek and Hall wrote among other things:

"The task of the Communists among the Negro workers is to bring about class consciousness and to crystallize this in independent class political action against the capitalist class; to take every possible advantage of occurrences and conditions which will tend to develop race feeling with the view of utilizing racial antagonism. At every opportunity the attempt is made to stir up trouble between the white and Negro races. It is openly advocated that there must be complete social and racial equality between the whites and Negroes even to the extent of intermarriage."

Despite vehement protests by class-conscious Negro workers against the strategy and tactics employed by the leaders of the major political parties to divide the Negro masses and thereby continue to mercilessly exploit them, Congressman Nelson apparently not as highly infected with "Red hysteria" like his four colleagues, after referring to the admonition given American Communist leaders by the Communist Internationale to intensify their campaigns for Negro membership, finds in religion and patriotism the anchors that will safely keep an overwhelming majority of the Negro masses moored in the clutches of their exploiters. He states:

"In the industrial centers these

efforts are successful to a moderate degree, but in the agricultural districts of the South subversive efforts have been negligible. The American Negro is religious and patriotic and does not as a rule take kindly to communism. Perhaps the most conservative and reliable estimate given was to the effect that there were 238 Negro members of the Communist party, 1100 members of the National Negro Labor Congress, about 900 in the Harlem (N. Y.) Tenants' League, and 2000 others identified with various subsidiary groups."

As the economic crisis sharpens, Negro workers are discriminated against in the fields, mines and factories. Labor unions deny them membership on equal standing with white workers. Jobs they hitherto controlled, such as waiters, cooks and janitors, are now given to others. Idle, hungry and cold, the spirit of revolt must begin to manifest itself among such groups of men. However, in the face of these facts and many more, Congressman Nelson concludes that:

"The crisis that American industry and American labor is facing today speaks in no uncertain terms of something wrong in our social and industrial systems, of that which calls for further and deeper study of causes, effects and cures. Out of such study much good may eventually come."

Your correspondent is of the opinion that the oppressed Negro masses from bitter experience know effects—a growing minority understands causes, and the more advanced thinkers in this minority look to Communism as the cure for all social, political and economic intrusions perpetrated on the "race."

GIRL COMMUNISTS ADMIT RED LEANINGS

Declare at Trial That U. S. Flag Means Nothing to Them.

4-3-1931

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 2. (AP)—Mary Dalton, young boy-bobbed communist party organizer, one of a trio now on trial in criminal court here for inciting to riot, said on the stand today that she did not recognize any allegiance to the United States flag hanging over the desk of Judge Charles W. Lusk.

The girl added that she preferred the Russian flag. She declared when questioned by the state prosecutor that a bloody revolution is not the immediate program of her party but that it would come later. She said when the communists had enlisted a majority of the people they would then take over the government. The rich men and bosses, she declared, would probably not submit tamely and that bloodshed would follow.

The defendant admitted that she is an atheist and favored intermarriage between blacks and whites.

Elizabeth Lawson, another of the defendants, said she had recently spent a year in Russia studying the principles of sovietism. The other defendant is Harry Gordon, of New York, who told the court, in answering the charge of lewdness, that Mary Dalton is his common law wife.

The trial has attracted wide attention and the court has not attempted to stem the flow of communist oratory of the defendants on the stand. Testimony has been completed and arguments will begin tomorrow morning.

Labor-1931
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS; DELIRIOUS FOR DAYS

Expected to Die But Was
Nursed to Life After
Struggle

Murder of Two Seemed
Certain

Negro Farmers Brave Ter-
ror in Solidarity With
White Workers

KANSAS CITY,
Mo., March 13.—
Hurst and Coder
have been brought to
Kansas City. They
had been beaten into
unconsciousness on
March 5 after which
they were picked up
by Negro farmers
south of Dallas. They
were delirious, and
weakened by loss of
blood and by torture.

They had been sec-
reted for six days,
and nursed back to
life by the Negroes.

DALLAS, Texas, March 13.—
New facts have appeared
which pin the guilt of this
atrocious even more firmly on
the Dallas authorities, and im-
plicate as provocateurs
of the affair other local officials and

even the governor of the state.
The kidnapping of March 5, from
which Coder was saved, was
not the first one. Coder was kid-
napped Feb. 28, taken 50 miles out
into the country, stripped of his
clothing and robbed, beaten up and
turned loose with a warning never
to show himself in Dallas. He came
right back, and a few days later
an interview with the organizer of
the San Antonio unit of the Com-
munist Party, who was on her way
back to San Antonio at the time.
The report received yesterday from
the organizer tells the first consecu-
tive authoritative story of events
leading up to the brutal attack.
Charles Coder is a native of Waco,
Texas, and Lewis Hurst is from May
Texas.
Coder had been in San Antonio,
taking part in organization work, and
proceeded to Dallas before the time
of the Feb. 10 demonstration, which
he helped organize.
Hurst was sent originally to Dallas
by the Communist Party district of-
fice at Kansas City, and organized
for the Party and the Young Com-
munist League.
Both were arrested at the demon-
stration of 5,000 jobless on Feb. 10.
They were released shortly after-
wards, and prepared the Feb. 25 dem-
onstration. This demonstration was
smashed, and Hurst, along with
some 20 others, arrested.
Coder was kidnapped on the 28th.
They were brought to trial, and de-
fended by Edwards who volunteered
and took no pay for his services, in
such an unfair court that merely for
protesting the outrageous railroading
tactics of the judge, Edwards was
fined seven times and sentenced to
a day in jail, which he served Feb.
28. The two workers were released
on bail, during appeal of their case.
Then on Wednesday, March 4,
Coder was arrested, flung in jail, and
after midnight, Thursday morning,
beaten up by the planted prize fight-
er, Holland, and some other stool
pigeons, through the fake "kangaroo
court." Hurst was arrested shortly
afterwards for speaking at a street
gathering in protest against the
brutal tactics of the police on Feb.
25. He did not know Coder was in

jail until he got there, and was him-
self beaten up.
Edwards was not at this time in
jail, as previous reports indicated.
He came to the jail late Thursday
evening to try to get the two re-
leased. The police told him that
they would be released if they left
town. It is not to be presumed that
either Coder or Hurst promised any-
thing of the sort, but suddenly the
police threw them out of jail, just
as a little gang of men, variously
estimated as 12 or 14, appeared on
the steps. They were armed and
seized Coder and Hurst and Ed-
wards, and loaded them into sedan
cars. There is evidence to show that
these men had met with the police
earlier. Eye witnesses recognized the
prize fighter Holland among them.
Edwards had rushed to the jail
without telling anybody where he
was kidnapped, or a little later, his
17-year old son came down to make
inquiries. The police told him that
his father would not be injured.
Edwards was indeed released at the
city limits.
On March 6 the Dallas Dispatch
carried the story of the reporter,
Edward Barr, telling how, without
giving any source for his news, he
had learned Coder and Hurst were
taken into the country near Hutch-
ins, flogged horribly, and Coder, at
last, thrown into Cook's Branch.
Barr, later, before Judge Adams
admitted that he got this informa-
tion from Norman Register, secret-
ary to District Attorney McCraw.
Barr stated in his story of March
12, confirmed in his testimony March
12, based on what his informant told
him, that the two workers were taken
into the woods near Hutchins, where
their hands were bound and the ab-
ductors began beating them with
doubled ropes. The kidnapping party
was driven through Hutchins, and
turned to the left on an isolated
gravel road, within a mile south of
the town of Hutchins, and turned
east until it came to where a small
wooden bridge crosses Cooke's
branch, which winds its way into
Trinity river.
Later a Dispatch reported found
tracks where motor cars had driven
off the road near the bridge. Foot-

prints were followed down the side
of the road, across barbed wire fen-
ces, and into the creek bottom.

In the muddy bottoms were found
foot prints which indicated a strug-
gle had taken place. The prints led
to the water's edge. Barr's story
said: "It was learned the man Coder
had been beaten and thrown into
water, knee deep. The water was
cold as ice and very clear."

The Dispatch reporter tells of
fences crossed by the party showing
traces of the passage.

Rylie Rawlins, a farmer living 300
yards from the place of the murder
tells of hearing a "horrible scream"
during the night. He says he thought
it was children playing, and went
back to sleep.

Barr gives more details, in his
story, which he later admits he got
from the district attorney's man.
Hurst was made to stand and watch
the tortures of Coder. Then the kid-
napers took Hurst, followed the
gravel road in a semi-circle for two
miles east, took Hurst from the car,
forced him over a barbed wire fence
into a cotton patch, and repeated the
beating. According to this story,
they left Hurst lying, after they had
knocked him down on the muddy
ground.

Klan Is Charged With Abductions

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—(AP)—
Paul Cline, communist party district or-
ganizer, today charged members of the
Ku Klux Klan with abducting and flog-
ging Lewis Hurst and C. J. Coder, com-
munist organizers at Dallas, Texas, last
Thursday. He alleged the police had
connived with the mob.

Cline said Hurst and Coder had
reached Kansas City yesterday and were
under the care of a physician in private
homes here, recovering from a beating
administered by "14 armed klansmen,"
who, he said, kidnapped them as they
were released from jail.

Coder and Hurst state that the motive
behind the attack was the hatred of the
klansmen aroused by the communist
speeches against "Jim-crowism, lynching
of negroes and race discrimination,"
Cline said.

Both men intend to return to Dallas
to continue their work, the organizer
declared. William McGraw, district at-
torney at Dallas, announced today he
would pay the communists' expenses if
they would return to testify before a
Grand Jury.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Monday, March 16, 1931

Reds Refuse to Fly To Dallas, Despite Protection Promise

DALLAS, Texas, March 16.—(AP)—A
Dallas County grand jury Monday
awaited the appearance of Charles
J. Coder and Lewis Hurst, Commu-
nist organizers who charged they were
kidnaped at the city jail here March
5 and flogged into unconsciousness.

Promises of official protection were
ignored by the Communists in Kan-
sas City Sunday. They said they
would return to Dallas Monday or
Tuesday, assured only of the backing
of "Communist comrades there."

Ranger Captain Tom Hickman was
here to provide protection offered by
Governor Ross Sterling after Wil-
liam McCraw, district attorney, was
unable to persuade the organizers to
return from Kansas City with him in
an airplane.

The Communists were arrested for
staging a street demonstration in
which they advocated racial equality,
including inter-marriage of negroes
and whites. They charged they were
beaten by cell mates before their re-
lease and subsequent kidnaping by an
armed band.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

APR 9 - 1931

THE DWELLERS IN GLASS HOUSES

A growing tendency in the American
press to give a fair hearing to things said
to the credit of the New Russia is exem-
plified in a recent editorial of The Talla-
dega Home, headed "Bolsheviks' Morality."
It is worthy of passing notice that Editor
Williams has seen fit to use the old term
"Bolshevik," not so many years ago liter-
ally the last word in everything that was
hateful and reprehensible, instead of its
successor, the less accursed, "Communist."
Nevertheless, undaunted and unafraid of
the erstwhile Bolshevik bogie, the Talla-
dega paper says:

Eugene Lyons, United Press correspon-
dent in Moscow, for three years a resident
of Russia, asserts that Russian Commu-
nists neither teach nor practice free love
to the extent that it is taught and prac-
ticed in New York, Paris or Berlin, says the
Louisville Times, and continues:

"By and large family life and morals in
Russia are approximately what they are
in the rest of the world," Mr. Lyons says,
expressing, he explains, opinion based on
observation.

"The new freedom doubtless has gone
to the heads of some young people. But the
overwhelming majority live as of old. If
anything leaders of the Soviet regime are
Puritans. Theaters and movies preach at
the people. Amusements for its own sake is

disreputable.

"The Bolshevik ideal of human conduct is Spartan. What weakens the body and dissipates time is considered 'socially unhealthy' which is another way of saying 'immortal'."

Leaders, Mr. Lyons says, "are better behaved than almost any set of dominant personalities in other countries."

Nobody believes entirely anything he hears about Russia, for it is well known that the next report will contradict the one that has just been heard. But it is quite conceivable that an overwhelming majority of Russians pay little attention to the chatter of the intelligentsia as to free love.

No doubt "everybody" is used by emancipationists in Russia as it is used by the same class in the United States, and when a Russian advocate of a new moral code says "everybody" believes in it he means as much as is meant by an American woman of a certain class who tells you that "absolutely everybody" is out of town after June.

"The mass of the people, particularly workers and peasants, maintain their families as before the revolution," says Mr. Lyons.

"The intelligentsia," said the Russian Maupassant, Anton Chekhov, "means a class whose members have less sense than peasants." Another way of saying that the well-balanced are often not those who put themselves forward, as thinkers.

Russian political leaders, like Russian farmers may be, as Mr. Lyons holds, too busy to bother with ideas of new morality, with which a certain class, in all countries, itself—valiant and voluble—concerns itself.

The suggestion of Mr. Lyons that free love may be taught and practiced to a larger extent in New York than it is in Moscow, while interesting, is not of prime importance. The question is a bigger one than

one that could be settled by comparative figures as to sexual immorality in the two cities, provided such data were available.

The important thing that he urges in favor of the New Russia is that it is more moral than America because it is taking life more seriously.

This one does not find it hard to believe. Of course, we have to depend on hearsay as to what the Russians do or think, but we do know one thing about our own people. And this is that it is our national sin to take serious matters too frivolously and take frivolous matters too seriously.

We are far too prone to regard wisecrack as the most effective way of considering grave political, economic and social problems.

On the other hand, as opposed to the Russian idea that amusement for its own sake is disreputable, we have exalted "having a good time" into something like state religion. Our colleges, which should fill their part in our national life as centers of constructive thought, of a humanistic culture, of scientific research, are known to far too large a section of our

population (by no means the most poorly endowed with these world's goods) as forerunners of winning fame and fortune might be multiplied of our topsy-turvy sense of values.

We should like to recall attention to the last paragraph of the editorial quoted in which reference is made to a certain class, in all countries, which, "valiant and voluble," concerns itself with ideas of the new morality.

Now probably everyone from his own personal experience can recall many representatives of this class in this country, who are fond of parading their valor and volubility when it comes to matters of the new Sex Freedom in America, but let Soviet Russia once be mentioned in the hearing of some of these, our intelligentsia. Immediately they become Early Victorian in their reaction to the easy divorce laws of the Communist Republic; they lament the passing of family life in which man and woman are alike drafted to the country's industrial warfare; they will even repeat in holy horror old forgotten tales of the early days of the Bolshevik revolution concerning the communizing of females.

Yet these same enthusiastic persons will regard as a shrewd stroke of business the efforts of certain sovereign states of our Union to capitalize this sovereignty in bids for a divorce business nationwide in scope. They will proclaim as the highest form of art expression pornographic literature masquerading as the "frank treatment of sex problems."

Recently a woman representative of one of America's leading actor families, a rather minor light of the spoken stage in its heyday in the early part of this century, saw fit to essay a return from Elba. With her youthful beauty, her chief histrionic asset, having vanished, she adopted as her vehicle a sensational drama of one of our super-modern authors having as its theme the sexual delinquencies of the Negro population. Despite its supposedly popular appeal, this play was, in the vernacular, "a flop" in the big city where presented.

Then this actress decided to invade the provinces. She announced that her tour was in the nature of a mission for reviving the dramatic art. As a means of such an artistic renaissance, she selected a play devoted to sex intrigues, the scene of which was the European continent. It may be remarked that the action of the play was not laid in Moscow and the dramatic personae were not representative of the Russian proletariat, but of the European aristocracy.

Just as the Negro play failed to arouse a response in Chicago after repeated per-

formances, so the European sex drama by no means scored a brilliant success in its one rendition in this "tank town." But there were persons who proclaimed it scintillating because "sophisticated" and "clever," just as doubtless many in Chicago chose to regard the African portrayal as "vivid in its realism."

The mere fact that it is well recognized that there is in America a large possible clientele for plays of the "Scarlet Sister Mary" and "The Love Duel" type—a clientele composed of those "valiant and voluble" apostles of "frankness and freedom"—should give us pause when we are about to go into hysterics over the spread of the "new morality" in the New Russia.

And, according to Mr. Lyons, there is really more danger of such an epidemic in these United States.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

MAR 21 1931

The Black Belt's Reddish Tinge.

Speaking before the Women's Home Mission Society of the First Presbyterian Church, at Clark and Henry Streets, Miss Marion V. Cuthbert, formerly dean of women at Talladega College, Alabama, is credited with saying:

The radical element of the country is taking advantage of inequality between the white man and the Negro to force the Negro into communism. You will have to accept the Negro as an equal—that will mean the sharing of everything. The Negroes are being forced into radicalism because you are not Christian enough to permit them to earn a living the same as a white man.

This is an interesting challenge in view of the fact that Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida would rather fight all the Reds in Red Russia than permit economic equality within their borders. The slave-driving complex still dominates Caucasians, who do not think of themselves as "un-Christian." More than three-quarters of a century have passed since Albert Gallatin Brown, Senator from Mississippi, made a certain famous speech insisting that in slave territory all white men were equal—"the wives

and daughters of our mechanics and laboring men stand not an inch lower in the social scale than the wives and daughters of our Governors, secretaries and judges. All the mechanic arts are treated as honorable, and they are not the less so because sometimes practiced by blacks. But there are certain menial employments which belong exclusively to the Negro; these furnish a field of labor which the white man never invades. It would take you longer to find a white man in my State who would hire himself out as a bootblack, or a white woman who would go to service as a chambermaid, than it took Cap-

tain Cook to sail around the world. For myself, in thirty years I have never seen one."

Slavery has gone. Prejudices, customs, complexes have altered little since 1854, when Brown answered Cass, or since the Emancipation Proclamation. Negroes are still expected to keep the "menial employments." In some ways cus-

tom is more rigid than in slavery days, when a black might work at the same trade with his white master. Today when most of the mechanical arts are unionized with Negroes not admitted to the unions, there may be actually fewer blacks engaged in these arts than prior to the Civil War.

Clearly, the Negro is wronged in this, as he is wronged in inefficient schools, in the prejudice of white juries, in frame-ups to fill chain gangs, in the toleration of unpunished lynching parties. But though he may cheer Red speeches, he has an instinct that patience is the best policy. He can escape some wrongs by taking the guidance of the North Star. But economic inequality follows him, and the great unions of highly paid mechanics keep him out. The situation offers a problem which President Green of the American Federation of Labor knows cannot be indefinitely ignored; as strikebreakers the Negroes are pretty sure of legal protection. But prejudices, customs and complexes have balked up to date his efforts to arrive at a solution.

Negroes Sail for Soviet

Russia on April 15

4-15-31

Two Negroes are members of a delegation which sailed on the Europa on April 15, bound for Soviet Russia. They are George Pratt of New York, and Robert Turner of Chicago. The delegation consists of 27 American workers, farmers and professionals, all of them elected by organizations throughout the country. Pratt, a marine fireman, was chosen by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Turner was elected by the Young Liberators of Chicago and the Youth Branch of the International Workers Order.

Labor - 1931

NEW LEADERSHIP AMONG REDS, SAYS GORDON

NEW YORK.—A leadership, long looked for, is coming to the colored worker via the Communist party, Eugene Gordon, Boston newspaperman, believes.

Writing in the current issue of the New Masses, Mr. Gordon says in part:

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded and it announced its program of fighting for the rights of the underprivileged, the black masses of the country thought they had at last discovered a leadership they could follow with absolute trust. But, although these workers did not know it, the N.A.A.C.P. was, after all, a ditch-straddling body which depended for sustenance on the whims of rich and doty liberals. The organization was no freer, therefore, to condemn the system upon which its capitalist supporters battered than the Negro preacher out of slavery was to fly in the face of conditions which kept the "freedmen" peons.

In its early days the N.A.A.C.P. frequently did things which were almost daring; but its most daring performance was simply a compromise. However, a compromise, Negro leaders in the South tell us, is better than a surrender, and the N.A.A.C.P. has finally admitted surrendering completely. It is no longer the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but the Nicest Association for the Advantage of Certain Persons.

It has as much to do with the black masses of workers and share-croppers as any similar group of scented, spatted, caned, and belly-filled white parasites have to do with the white masses. It has a reputation to preserve, so it cannot afford to be seen in company with dirty reds or other radicals, no matter what the common end is supposed to be.

Then Negro workers think of the countless times Communists have been beaten insensible for defending the Negro workers, yet have gone from the hospital right into the fight again.

They look at the most daring experiment in American journalism, the actual printing of a Communist paper in Chattanooga, the heart of the lynching desert, and they are thrilled! They

hear of members of the LSNR, white and black, going to eat in an "exclusive" Washington restaurant and wrecking the place where the Negroes in the party are refused service. They see the ILL and the LSNR, supported by the Communist party, rushing defense to the nine Negro youths at Scottsboro.

Seeing and hearing all these things, the Negro worker in the United States would be a fool not to recognize the leadership that he has been waiting for since his "freedom." And the masses of blacks being no fools, they have recognized it and they have begun to accept it. The Negro workers are beginning to understand that such leadership is the only leadership for the man who works, whether he be white or black.

THE BUZZARDS SWARM AGAIN

The white buzzards that swarmed into the afflicted South in the wake of the heroic Union Army, after Appomattox, lit on the shoulders of the Negro freedmen and whispered tales of wealth and power into their trusting, gullible ears. While the Negroes listened the buzzards fingered their pockets, put dangerous notions into their heads, made countless new enemies for them to contend against, and in the end caused many of them to be slain and many more to be flogged, and deprived all of the full advantages which accrue to those who have the full confidence and sympathy of their friends and neighbors.

The carpet-bagger buzzards promised the Negro forty acres and a mule, he promised him political freedom and power, he promised him all the social privileges which the whites enjoyed. The economic, social and political gap between white and black was to be bridged by a simple laying on of hands—hands which would not be lifted again until they had seized the pennies in the poor Negro's pocket and the vote accompanying it, by which vote the carpetbagger would presently put himself in a position to loot everybody, including particularly the whites.

The carpet-bagger loved nobody but himself, he was interested in nobody but himself. He was a callous adventurer out to levy tribute on all who had anything subject to levy. He was particularly ambitious for political power. His opportunity left little to be desired, what with universal poverty, the disfranchisement of the ruling whites now become friendless, the joy of the Negro in his new-found freedom, and his natural belief in the be-

never force of his deliverers.

But that is an old story. All who know anything know about it. They know that the greatest misfortune inflicted upon the South after the war was inflicted upon the Negro by his fanatical friends in the North and the buzzards that swarmed South to loot him in the moment of his illusory new hope.

Now the buzzards are swarming again and lighting on Negro shoulders to whisper evil words into the somewhat wiser, but still trusting, ear of the black man in the lower economic scale. These buzzards, most of them white, some of them black, finding thousands of Negroes, like thousands of whites, in economic despair, are pleading with them to resort to extreme action. The prospective Communist recruit is told that he has nothing to lose, and much to gain, by rising in force against the white man and his property. He is told to seize what he wants at all costs. Hungry and ignorant, he sometimes gains his consent to yield to these blandishments. Even the congenital conservatism of the Negro does not always save him from this blunder. And so Communist organizers are making some progress here and there in the South. They are getting recruits—

And with each recruit, if we may believe the dispatches, they seem to be getting \$5! Enough to buy pork and corn meal for one Negro's family and keep it alive for a month.

And of course the Communist is beginning to get some of his gullible recruits killed and cause them to kill others. Witness recent unfortunate events in Tallapoosa county.

These Communist buzzards are inveigling ignorant and foolish Negroes to engage in the most hopelessly one-sided struggle imaginable. They haven't a chance in the world to accomplish anything worth while nor to acquire anything worth having. At best they will be looted by unscrupulous organizers, who themselves usually play safe. At worst they will invite death and a new outbreak of ill-will and distrust.

The alignments, however, are not wholly racial, though primarily they are racial. The fact is that every Negro property owner in Alabama has as much at stake in such a contest as this as any white property owner. He is as much hated and would be destroyed as quickly.

The victims of these miserable buzzards are in need of wise counsel. They should have it made plain to them alike by white and black friends that what they contem-

plate is folly, that it can lead only to their own downfall and greater misery, and to greater difficulties for their whole race in the South. They should be told that it were better to suffer the ills that now afflict them than to invite greater ills to come.

They should be told to beware of buzzards which historically have been the Negro's greatest enemy!

(For The Associated Negro Press)

COMMUNISTS MAKE A MESS IN ALABAMA

Nobody will approve the ruthlessness with which the conservative south will crush Negroes who are foolish enough to turn themselves over to the leadership of the equally ruthless Communists, who are after trouble because trouble makes good Communist propaganda. The American Communists must do something for their wages; and they like to send word to Berlin and Moscow that they have started "revolutions" in America. They know that in foreign countries, any trouble involving Communists here will be exaggerated in its appearance.

While these interracial disturbances are good "copy" for the Communists, they are very bad for the Negroes involved. Verily will it be better for the Negroes to manage their own affairs for a few more generations, rather than to turn them over to wild propagandists who know nothing of the psychology of the south. One does not endorse on the Communists. Neither does one endorse a ship wreck or an airplane accident; but one can take precautions against both and sometimes avoid them. If one knows just what will make a shipwreck or an airplane calamity and still does that thing, it is hard to pity the misfortune of such a one. For example: In an attempt to defend Negro boys who are charged with rape against white women in the south, and in a sincere endeavor to get justice for those boys, only a driveling idiot would get up and talk about "social equality." Social equality may be all right, but it is a hell-of-a-way to defend a Negro in a southern court.

Of course, those of us who know the south, predicted just what sort of a mess this Communist procedure would make. And now the Communists, true to their methods, are turning their terror to their own account charging that those who PREDICTED what their folly would lead to are responsible for the results of their folly. They claim that Walter White and William Pickens, who said what the result would

be, have made the result,—that by last Saturday. merely telling the fools: "You must not do that, or the result will be bad," these men really made the result bad. This reminds us of the old-fashioned superstition which executed the "prophet of evil," if the evil actually came, just as if he were the doer of the evil. If he predicted death, he was a murdered when the subject died.

There are two branches of the Communist party in America. One branch seems to have some sanity and knows that Atlanta is not Moscow. The branch that is managing the Communist propaganda in this Scottsboro matter, seems to have neither a knowledge of the United States or any discretion in its procedure or any respect for simple truth. These fellows pretend to be fighting the "white bosses capitalists and ruling class," but are wasting all their ammunition against the best interest of the American Negro, which is represented in the more sensible and constructive procedure of the N. A. A. C. P. This group proposes to make war to the finish on any movement that is not Communist and which does not endorse the Communist program of violence and recklessness. They fear the N. A. A. C. P. more than they fear all other organizations: because they think that the Association, by giving the Negro hope of advancement under the established order, keeps Negro masses from rushing into the Communist party. They have not taken into account the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. takes no account of what shall be the "established order." Even if Communism were established here, the Negro would need to take care of himself against "Prejudice"—race and color prejudices just as he now has to do that. Communism could not immediately change his history and psychology of American white people.—And another thing the Communists do not know: It is not the N. A. A. C. P. which keeps Negroes from rushing into a foolish and violent group like these Communists,—is it the Negro's horse-sense that is responsible for that. If the N. A. A. C. P. were destroyed overnight, the Negro would not rush into Communism of the type made manifest by these fellows.

AKRON, O.
TIMES-PRESS

JUL 24 1931

Get His Story

BY apparently trustworthy account, C. Louis Alexander, Negro Communist, allegedly beaten up and kidnaped by Barberton police, has been traced to Tuskegee, Ala., as lately as

And he has been traced more or less definitely to Cleveland on April 3.

Alexander is the one man who can clear up definitely and surely the nasty charges which arose from his disappearance.

His story will either dismiss those charges as unfounded, or provide important corroborative evidence.

Without his story, without certain knowledge that he was alive, no definite conclusion could have been reached in the case.

It is important that his story be publicly and fully told.

If this new lead as to his whereabouts brings Summit-co officialdom in touch with him, no effort should be spared in endeavor to bring him back for a full and free explanation of the circumstances surrounding his yet mysterious disappearance.

Both the public and those who have been charged in the case are entitled to Alexander's account of himself.

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The white buzzards that swarmed into the afflicted South in the wake of the heroic Union Army, after Appomattox, lit on the shoulders of the Negro freedmen and whispered tales of wealth and power into their trusting, bullible ears. While the Negroes listened the buzzards fingered their pockets, put dangerous notions into their heads, made countless new enemies for them to contend against, and in the end caused many of them to be slain and many more to be flogged, and deprived all of the full advantages which accrue to those who have the full confidence and sympathy of their friends and neighbors.

The carpet-bagger buzzards promised the Negro forty acres and a mule, he promised him political freedom and power, he promised him all the social privileges which the whites enjoyed. The economic, social and political gap between white and black was to be bridged by a simple laying on of hands—hands which would not be lifted again until they had seized the pennies in the poor Negro's pocket and the vote accompanying it, by which vote the carpetbagger would presently put himself in a position to loot everybody, including particularly the whites.

The carpet-bagger loved nobody but himself, he was interested in nobody but himself. He was a callous adventurer out to levy tribute on all to anything worth having. At best who had anything subject to levy. They will be looted by unscrupulous organizers, who themselves usually cal power. His opportunity left little play safe. At worst they will invite to be desired, what with universal death and a new outbreak of ill-will poverty, the disfranchisement of the ruling whites now become friendless. The alignments, however, are not the joy of the Negro in his new-found freedom, and his natural belief in the benevolence of his deliverers.

But that is an old story. All who know anything know about it. They test as this as any white property owner. He is as much hated and flicted upon the South after the war was inflicted upon the Negro by his fanatical friends in the North and the buzzards that swarmed South to loot him in the moment of his illusory new hope.

Now the buzzards are swarming again and lighting on Negro should-ers to whisper evil words into the somewhat wiser, but still trusting, ear of the black man in the lower economic scale. These buzzards, most of them white, some of them black, invite greater ills to come.

They should be told to beware of finding thousands of Negroes, like thousands of whites, in economic despair, are pleading with them to resort to extreme action. The prospective Communist recruit is told that he has nothing to lose, and much to gain, by rising in force against the white man and his property. He is told to seize what he wants at all costs. Hungry and ignorant, he sometimes gains his consent to yield to these blandishments. Even the congenital conservatism of the Negro does not always save him from this blunder. And so Communist organizers are making some progress here and there in the South. They are getting re-

Chicago's Riot

THE Communist emotion which had its outbreak in a riot among Chicago Negroes started out of sympathy for a woman evicted from a flat. This type of Communism evidently is not content with the idea that government should provide, but would put the obligation to furnish housing without compensation on the individual who owns the house.

Organized community and governmental efforts should be made to prevent evictions, except for dishonest refusals to pay or damage to property, but every social worker should be at pains to impress the realization that, whether property is owned by government or by persons, its use never can be free. If the occupant does not pay, some one must pay, some one must pay for him. Moreover, the less independent people are, the poorer must be their living in the end, whether it is communistic or private.

ERIE, PA.
TIMES

AUG 5 1931

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Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

COLORED COMMUNISTS RESTORE 4 FAMILIES EVICTED BY LANDLORDS

Peace and Order Reign As Riot Squads Rush To Scenes; Police Take Up Collections For Two Destitute Families

Four poverty-stricken and unemployed families who were evicted by landlords because they were unable to pay their rent, were restored to their living quarters this week through the efforts of the Unemployed Council, Branch Number 4, and organization of the Communist Party, which is composed almost entirely of radical unemployed colored men and women.

This organization, which has declared its intention to protest by orderly demonstration every eviction of jobless families, appeared in numbers of about two hundred, Saturday morning at 1538 Wabash avenue, on the west side, where Arthur Martin, a laborer who has been unable to secure employment for more than seven months, was evicted and his furniture set out upon the street by the landlord. When the crowd appeared, someone sent in a riot call which was answered by more than a hundred policemen, in squad cars, patrol wagons, and special detective cars. The Communists were orderly but stood their ground, and refused to disperse until Martin and his family of five were provided for. The leaders of the group told the police that it was their intention to move the family back into the house, as there was no place else for them to go.

Cops Contribute

Curiosity seekers swelled the crowd to more than two thousand about the house, and the red leaders mounted soap boxes to speak to the crowd about the suffering of the unemployed and the Communist program. Radical literature was distributed among the crowd. At last Capt. Paul Halley of the Warren

avenue station called upon the police officers to contribute to a fund to be given the landlord to permit the evicted family to return to the house. The sum of \$75. was collected on the spot and turned over to the landlord, and the radicals restored their furniture to the house.

A similar demonstration was held Monday afternoon at 3634 Wabash avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, and their four children were turned out into the street by Mrs. James A. Dailey, owner of the house, because the jobless man was two months behind in his rent. The radical group appeared, and a call for police was answered by Sgt. Mertell Parkers' squad, who ordered the crowd to disperse. This they refused to do, and a riot squad brought more than a hundred policemen to the scene. The street was blocked by the crowd of more than two thousand.

Dispute Court Order

The Communists contended that the Jones family had been evicted by the landlord without a court order, although the police contended that the family had been moved out by the bailiffs. Order reigned among the crowd, which refused to budge despite the presence of more than 15 police squads, and this case was also settled by a collection a-

mong the police amounting to \$15, which was turned over to Mrs. Dailey, and the Jones family was restored to their former by the radicals.

James Ware, one of the leaders of the radical group, mounted a soap box to barrange the crowd. Ware declared that many families on the south side which are too poor to pay their rent have been moved out by the landlords without court orders. Ware also declared that men posing as bailiffs have duped some families into submitting to eviction. Report of this has been made to Bailiff Horan who is expected to investigate the charge.

Evicted From Condemned House

Monday afternoon the Unemployed Council workers restored the family of Leon Burnett, 3746 Rhodes avenue to the house from which they had been evicted without a court order. Wallace Briscoe, white landlord for the house, was accused of hiring three men to move the family furniture on the street without due process of law. It was also charged by the radical speakers that this premises had been condemned as unsafe for over two years, and the landlord forbidden to rent it, yet he had charged the Burnett family \$20.00 per month for living in it. The police from Stanton avenue appeared on the scene, but when investigation proved that the eviction had been illegal and that the house was condemned, the officers retired, and the radicals restored the family to the apartment. The head of the family has been out of work for five months, and has been barely able to feed his wife and two children.

The family of Edward Brone was similarly restored after an illegal eviction by the radical council.

Continued Meetings

The nightly forums for the unemployed, conducted by the Communist organization in Washington Park, continue their nightly meetings are marked by discipline, order, and a program of public service. Homeless women are secured rooming places, hungry families are directed to the charities, and doctrines of radical nature are preached to seemingly receptive listeners. The radical spell-binders damn in no uncertain terms the political business, religious, and social leader of the community, charging them with gross neglect and lack of sympathy with the sufferers.

Soviets' Black Mechanic, in Paris, Says Russia Bans U.S. Prejudice

PARIS—Robert Robinson of New York City, whose recent experiences in Russia were heralded through the press of the world, is spending his vacation in Paris.

Robinson was the tool-maker, who was attacked by two white Southerners, also in the employ of the Soviets. The two white men, Lewis and Brown, after a trial lasting six days, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but after making the humblest apologies the sentence of one was reduced to deportation, and the other pardoned and permitted to remain.

Robinson attributed the attitude of the white American workers, 386 in number, to sheer jealousy. He said he was the only colored mechanic and as the Russian people are very partial to colored, and as he was, moreover, a member of an oppressed group, the Russians showed him special attention, which inflamed many of the white Americans. Lewis and Brown, both attacked him at once, while he said that forty others stood by and only looked on.

Whites Return

Most of the white American mechanics have returned, said Robinson. Many of the remainder still do not relish his presence among them but that "there is nothing else for them to do but to stomach it until they return to the States as the Communist government is very firmly opposed to color prejudice or any other form of injustice against colored people.

Robinson said that three other colored mechanics accepted work under the Russian government but that they declined at the last moment.

In Germany

In passing through Germany, Robinson, who is very dark, had another experience. In the compartment in which he was, three white Americans were placed en route. Not knowing that Robinson spoke English—he was reading a French newspaper—they protested against his presence and declared that the Germans, knowing that Americans do not like Negroes, had placed him there purposely to spite them.



AFTER THE DUEL—Scene at 50th and Dearborn Sts. where police and members of the communist party staged a street battle. Three of the "reds" had been evicted from a home for non-payment of rent, and police were guarding the furniture in the street when the communists charged them. The "reds" have been holding meetings in Washington park over the unemployment question.

THREE NEGROES HAD TO DIE before Chicago's South Side was turned into a battlefield recently when 5,000 Negro rioters clashed with the police over the eviction of a woman tenant for non-payment of rent. When the hostilities were over, three rioters were found dead and many more seriously wounded, among them, three policemen. This bloody encounter, like many other reported episodes of violence which make up one of the dark chapters of depression, shows how inflammable the mental state of the impoverished masses is growing to be in various industrial centers. Chicago officials were quick to ascribe the rioting to Communist agitation in the Black Belt. But who He called upon Governor Emmerson to have the State militia ready for further trouble. His police department blamed the Communists and threatened to arrest all known radical leaders in the city in the event of renewed rioting. Fifteen hundred policemen were sent into the Negro district. But apparently the three men did not die in vain. Mayor Cermak has demanded that the evictions cease. The newspapers have dropped their usually calloused attitude, and are asking that something be done for the unemployed. Reading between the lines of their editorials one notes fear, as the Federated Press put it, "that white workers will react as the Negroes have." Pressure from various conservative quarters is being brought to bear on the city administration, and as a result there is now some hope that the municipality will adopt a dole system for the coming winter.

What is this age of "frozen" capitalism coming to, with moratoriums cropping up in the most unexpected places? Events such as those in Chicago—where many thousands marched in the funeral procession for the dead rioters on August 8—should give master minds, such as Messrs. Hoover, Barnes and Strawn, food for thought. These incidents forecast for the coming winter developments far more "appalling and deplorable" than anything which the gentlemen of Washington say they fear from federal unemployment insurance.

Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Times

AUG 16 1931

THAT RED MENACE

The Chicago Tribune, which has a faculty for seeing red, says:

"At the present moment Communist agitators are capitalizing the grievances of the negro in both the North and South and promising class equality as well as better working conditions when the goal of an American Soviet republic is realized. In the coal mining districts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania Communists, most of them aliens, are spreading propaganda, urging the workers to unite, instilling a hatred in the minds of laborers against a capitalistic system and preparing the grounds for mobilizing the workers into revolutionary industrial unions preparatory for the 'industrial revolution'."

It finds fault with the federal government because the Department of Justice, though aware of the activities of Soviet agitators, "does nothing unless a Communist commits a crime which makes him amenable to federal laws." It complains that the department "takes the position that unless a new law is passed increasing its power, or Communists begin a big revolution to overthrow the government, it can do nothing."

To a calm bystander it looks as if the government is nearer right about this matter than the Tribune. Governments are to be commended for not taking violent action against citizens and alien residents unless they violate law. It is as desirable for public authorities to observe the law and practice justice and keep their shirts on as it is for private individuals.

There is, indeed, a great deal of radical agitation in these days, a good deal of loud-mouthed arraignment of the capitalistic system. It is unpleasant for most of us, but not so menacing as some of us imagine. With so much suffering among classes like the negro industrial workers who recently migrated to the North, the aliens who came here as to a Land of Promise, and the native workers always on the edge of want, the wonder is that there is not more agitation just now. Men cannot see their families starving, and eat their own hearts out in bitter idleness, without emitting a few growls and yelps. Russian meddling is inexcusable and condemnable. For the rest, we need more tolerant understanding than usual instead of less.

It happens that quite a few representatives of the capitalistic system, including some of the most highly respected business and professional men in America, have been expressing doubts lately as to whether the system is what it should be.

It is more important to correct what is wrong than to clap poor devils in jail or kick them out of the country. The best way to stop agitation is to make more effort to im-

prove conditions. There is no red menace when men have good jobs.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD-HERALD

AUG 7 1931

"THE DESPERATION OF WANT."

Communist agitators are making headway among the destitute Negroes of Chicago. In the South Side district alone there are 40,000 unemployed, most of them with families, all of them penniless, and literally thousands without shelter. Eviction of a family from its shack the other day precipitated a riot, in which three Negroes were killed and as many policemen wounded.

As they grow hungrier and more hopeless these unfortunates become the more disorderly. They listen eagerly to the communist soap box speakers. A preacher of their own race, urged to "talk to these men and show them that they are being deceived," replied: "If I have something to talk about, if I have a relief plan to talk about. I can't tell a man to be patient while he starves. These men don't know anything about communism. They only know they are hungry and without shelter."

Commenting on the disquietude occasioned by the riot the Chicago News says bluntly:

"There is far more reason to feel disquiet because of the conditions of hunger and general suffering which prevail widely in that and other sections of the city. Poverty due to widespread unemployment dominates numerous congested districts. The desperation of want is more persuasive than are the sinister mouthings of red emissaries of violence and chaos. These facts stare the city in the face and will not be cried down. They must be met with wise foresight and plain human sympathy. But the sufferers need help as well as sympathy. Organized relief is now being given to thousands. It is needed by still other thousands."

* * *

What the Chicago News says to Chicago President Green of the American Federation of Labor says to the nation. He points to six million unemployed, representing 25 million dependents. He declares that unless their problem is dealt with effectively a rebellion is threatened which will upset our present political system. "Can the financiers and the wealthy feel secure in their homes," he asks, "when millions are hungry?" And he makes this direct demand upon the president of the United States:

"Organized labor proposes that the one person clothed with the ability to speak for the 120 millions of people of this nation call to the capital city the economists of our nation for the purpose of dealing with the problem of unemployment."

President Green is no communist. He is a conservative labor leader, as the Chicago News is a conservative newspaper. But he fears, as the News fears, "the desperation of want" if the winter, with its cruel attacks on the poor, is permitted to come on with no provisions made, no plans formulated

for meeting the dreadful emergency that is so plainly foreshadowed.

The chief of organized labor is right when he speaks boldly of the responsibility of his good friend, President Hoover. For the president is indeed "the one person clothed with the ability to speak" for all America. When a national crisis is threatened the nation has nowhere to turn but to the supreme executive authority for leadership and direction.

President Hoover is fearful of the "dole" and its permanently enervating effects. So are most Americans. The hard and bitterly disappointing experience of the British with this system is an object lesson few will ignore. But if not this plan, then there must be a better plan. There should be some kind of method, some kind of leadership, to avoid confusion and utter failure in dealing with sharp distress. The condition that confronts the republic is of greater importance than any theory, even that of "sturdy individualism."

* * *

As a matter of fact, the "dole" is the only remedy now definitely considered. It is the president's remedy, and thus far his only one. The one difference is that he would have it applied locally rather than nationally. But if a citizen's morale is affected by charity when he cries for a job, it would seem that it makes little difference whether the charity comes from the national treasury, or from a city or county treasury, or from a community chest.

If there is nothing better than the dole in sight, all the more reason why there should be something better attempted. There is need for constructive and courageous leadership, not next winter, but now, before the winter is upon us. The time to deal with "the desperation of want" is before it breaks bounds.

There is something besides the condition of Europe that demands President Hoover's attention. And that something is nearer home.

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

SEP 4 1931

TO RUSSIA.

David Clark, of The Southern Textile Bulletin wants to pick out the laborers to be sent to Russia by the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He quotes the following news dispatch:

NEW YORK.—Arrangements to send more than 6,000 American workers to the Soviet Union by the end of this year are being completed by Amtorg Trading Corporation. These workers will go under one and two-year contracts, but it was explained at the Amtorg offices that the majority of the workers are taking their families along with the intention of settling permanently in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Clark says: "We wish they would let us pick out the ones to send. We would include quite a number of professors, a few United States senators and congressmen and a number of professional lecturers.

The professors we would select could not be classed as workers but they have expressed themselves as so much in love with Russian conditions that we feel that they should not be denied the pleasures of living amid them.

The ship should certainly stop at England and pick up George Bernard Shaw, who was recently in Russia and expressed such great admiration for their system of government.

The object in sending the workers to Russia is to make Communists out of them and then send them back to this country as trouble makers.

About five years ago they sent about 50 negroes to Russia with the idea of later sending them back to this country to organize southern negroes for Communism.

After their return they were unable to make any headway with southern negroes but following recent disturbances by Chicago negroes it was stated that there were 60,000 negro Communists in Chicago.

When the Russian Communists can spend such large sums for propaganda among negroes and laborers, it is not very difficult to believe that some of their money is finding its way into the pockets of those lecturers and professors who are constantly fighting their battles.

COMMONWEALTH GREENWOOD, MISS.

SEP 9 1931

INDIVIDUALISM MUST MEET CRISIS

A recent release of the Socialist Party of America contains comment on "Red Hunger Riots in Chicago," by Adolph Dreifuss, Secretary, Socialist Party of Cook County.

Mr. Dreifuss' account is startling. Three rioters were killed, many families have been evicted from homes and misery in densely populated negro districts in Chicago's south side has "become unbearable." He places the blame squarely on the city government, saying that if it had been "really alive to con-

ditions among its citizens it could have easily foreseen these riots and taken measures for relief."

Opponents of socialism must take an interest in such happenings. The hungry and homeless are ready to experiment with governmental theories that promise them Utopia. Our present form of democratic government and business must, in depressed

times, justify themselves by actions rather than words, or the inevitable result will be a swing toward socialism.

A number of great businesses have taken steps to protect their workers and carry them through bad times. Every business which is able to do so should follow this lead.

If they fail in the crisis, they are liable to awaken on some not-so-far-distant tomorrow to find that a new centralized governmental power is controlling their destinies, and that American ideals of private initiative and enterprise and personal liberties have been submerged in a sea of governmental paternalism.

On What Hateful Bread Does Communism Feed?

The ghastly tragedy of Tuesday evening is the more ghastly and the more inexplicable because of some words said by the Negro who detained three young white women, lectured them on Communistic ideals, then killed one of the three, seriously injured another, and perhaps would have killed the third except for the presence of mind that bade her be silent after she had fallen.

If this is one of the outgrowths of Communism on these shores; if this is the aim of propagandists of that doctrine, then Southerners and all Americans whatsoever who understand the inequalities of races—Southerners who are white and Southerners of dark skins as well—must by every means possible lance out of the social body this infamous and unnatural teaching.

Meanwhile, the vast body of our people must, if within its power, find the bloody murderer of Augusta Williams. It is a search which both whites and blacks should pursue relentlessly. Not improbably, the murderer is in hiding in Jefferson County—perhaps in Birmingham. It would not be surprising if some Negro family were entertaining this black devil unaware. Our people must be on guard. Our colored people—loyal they are, loyal they must be in this matter, as any of our white people—should bestir themselves in this hour of tense uncertainty and make whatever revelations they have to make to the sheriff's office or to the Police Department.

To comb the woodland country with armed posses; to leave no territory in the county unsearched—these are the duties of the authorities and of citizens. But it would be well also for citizens, especially the Negro people, to report whatever they hear in circles that might be constrained to keep silent.

Communism isn't in the question now. The problem is to find the brutal murderer and deal

DANBURY, CONN NEWS

AUG 14 1931 The Black Man Won't Turn Red!

Communists are not always very intelligent, and their early belief that they would find it an easy matter to convert the American Negro to Redness proves it.

The American Negro is and always has been patriotic, and has fought for America in every war in which this country has engaged. The United States is the only home the American Negro knows. He and his ancestors have been here for some hundreds of years. The American Negro is proud of his Americanism. He knows that his ancestors were here, working in the United States, speaking English, a hundred years before the ancestors of some white Americans of to-day emigrated from "the old country."

The Reds are making no progress with the Negro in this country. In spite of the fact that the American Negro is not always treated as heago. As immigration restrictions should be treated by his white fellow citizens, in spite of the fact that the Negro was not as well prepared to withstand the depression and lack of work as most of his white co-workers, the Negro sets a deaf ear to the pleas and specious blandishments of the Red who would turn him against the American Flag and what it stands for.

The Reds hold out what might easily be tempting bait to the Negro—social and economic equality. The Reds profess to recognize no "color line," and pretty well live up to their profession. To a Negro who is kept in a humiliating knowledge that too many white people are race-conscious, the fact that the white people who are Communists will welcome him and treat him as a social equal is a real temptation. But the Negro knows, as a rule, that what is best for his country is, after all, best for him in the long run. His native common sense shows him that Communism is futile, wrong and illogical, that it has never worked because it can't work. He knows that he has a wonderful chance to make good in the United States, that it is his country because here he has lived, he and his forefathers, for hundreds of years; he knows that members of the black race have fought and bled and died for this country, that his future is secure here, and that treatment of the Negro is improving every year, and that it will continue to improve. Enlightened self-interest, as well as in-

herent patriotism, alike urge the Negro to laugh at all Red efforts to convert him to Communism.

The Reds might as well abandon their effort to "make the black man red," as one Negro editor put it. It just can't be done. The Negro is too good an American and has too much sense to embrace the futilities and nonsenses of Communism.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH MOON JOURNAL AUG 10 1931 RACE RIOT CAUSES.

A race riot in Chicago in which three Negroes were slain has been attributed to Communistic activities. It followed resistance to eviction proceedings against a Negro family behind in its rent. It isn't difficult to believe that Red agitators may have stirred up the angry crowd to hostile action. Neither is it difficult to believe that these people may have been wild with despair and fear and ready to fight for a neighbor with-

out any outside encouragement. In Negroes were encouraged to come North in throngs a few years ago. As immigration restrictions cut down the number of foreigners available for industry, Negroes took their places. They were paid enough more than they made in the South to make the change look attractive to them and to entice hordes of them North. But they weren't paid enough to set them ahead on the road to independence or to house them adequately.

The slump naturally hits the poorest group hardest, since its members have no resources to fall back on. Negroes are not temperamentally Communists, but they are good material for Communist agitation because of their acute distress and the feeling that they are being wronged.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
Thursday, July 23, 1931

EMPTY PROMISES

Sanity and fair-mindedness mark the appeal of negro leaders of Birmingham to their race not be deluded by the blandishments of professional communists.

It is impossible to believe that any large number of Alabama negroes, with the sagacious words of Booker T. Washington still ringing in their ears, will be led astray by the empty promises of self-seeking agitators.

It is thru harmony and co-operation that the two races will find their greatest satisfaction and prosperity, and it is encouraging to note that the real leaders among the negroes are as aware of this fact as thoughtful people in the white race.

Labor—1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

SEP 13 1931

Red Threat in South Until Negro Status Rises, Observer Predicts

Dr. Proctor Sees Inequality and Death Rate Greatest Handicaps with Nashville Providing Better Chances and Migration a Great Value.

THIS is one of a series of articles on the subject of Negro migration from the South by Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, D. D., pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church Brooklyn, and secretary of the National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People, who is now in the South making a special investigation of the causes and results of this migration.

By HENRY HUGH PROCTOR.
By Arrangement with the New York Herald Tribune.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Just after the war of the '60s Generals jumped out of their saddles and converted the camps of slaves, who had followed the victorious army, into schools, and the battle of bullets was followed by the battle of books. One of these was at Nashville, and Fort Gillam became the site of a university named after Gen. Fisk. This school sent the Fisk Jubilee Singers around the world and they brought back \$150,000 with which Jubilee Hall was built.

Today this has become one of the our centers chosen by the educational foundations of New York to provide for Negro youth the facilities of liberal culture. Here, for instance, has been erected the best equipped library in Tennessee at a cost of \$350,000; it is a singular thing that the best equipped libraries in Tennessee and Virginia are for Negroes, that in Virginia being at Hampton. Both these libraries have broken the color line, for whites consult them as well as colored.

After an outbreak of Fisk students some years ago for greater liberty the faculty was reorganized

with Dr. Thomas E. Jones as president. Dr. Jones is a Quaker and was formerly an "ambassador of friendship" to Japan. Returning here on furlough he felt that his first duty was to reconcile the races at home. He therefore accepted the leadership of this school with a racial faculty in the spirit of interracial friendship. He has been backed by wealthy philanthropists of the nation, has brought to his aid leading scholars of both races and has already brought Fisk to be first among the Negro colleges to receive the rating of A-1 in the association of colleges of the South.

High Death Rate

One of the greatest handicaps to the colored race in the South has been its high death rate. At the recent meeting of the National Negro Medical Association in Atlanta it was evident that this excessive death rate is being cut down by physicians of the race, who are continually improving. These are educated for the most part, though not exclusively, in medical schools for Negroes, chiefly at Howard University in Washington and Meharry at Nashville.

The latter school has been removed, enlarged and equipped and located near Fisk University, making the finest center for the training of Negro physicians in the world. The ability of its graduates is no longer in question, especially in view of the fact that the late Dr. Daniel Williams of Chicago was the first physician in the world to perform an operation on the human heart. At the recent Atlanta convention Dr. W. Harry Barnes showed a new way of dislodging foreign particles from the air passages of the respiratory organs and demonstrated this at the City Hospital.

Negro inhabitants of Nashville are engaged in many lines of business—storekeeping, contracting, trucking, cab driving, barbering, real estate and so on. Here are located two large publishing houses, one by the Baptists and the other by the Methodists, supplying their respective constituencies throughout the United States. The Penny Savings Bank, of which J. C. Napier, formerly Registrar of the United States Treasury, is president, is one of the soundest institutions in the City of South, having successfully weathered the financial depression. On my way here I began to think of individual instances of the value of migration. As I passed Chattanooga, where the battle above the clouds was fought, I thought of Roland Hayes, the noted tenor, who was born at Curleyville, Ga., not far from there. As in many other instances, the only claim this village has to fame is that a famous Negro lived there. Note the towns where Douglass and Washington were born in Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Roland Hayes came out from this picturesque region, on to Fisk here at Nashville, hence to Boston, and now he sings to the world to the tune of \$100,000 or more a year. Had he remained in his original environment he might have today continued to be a fountry hand.

It is now time to begin to appraise this migratory movement. Of course, there are always unfavorable things connected with any transition period, but, on the whole, my observation leads me to say that his movement has been fraught with good.

I promised to tell what I thought was the fatal defect in the Southern attitude toward the Negro. This shows itself in a number of ways:

Attitude Manifest

1. In the separate accommodations provided for Negroes on trains and public places. It makes a distinctly unfavorable impression on a colored traveler who, when he reaches Washington on his Southern journey, must change to a separate compartment, as if he were an outcast.
2. In the matter of the subterfuges resorted to, to prevent the Negro from voting. I saw, for instance, a Negro who owned a thousand acres of land in Virginia, and yet he was practically disenfranchised, whereas a white man who owned nothing might enjoy that right.
3. In the matter of educational

facilities. While there has been great improvement in this, notably in North Carolina, it remains that far too little is spent on the education of Negro youth.

4. In the matter of mob violence. While it is gratifying to note that lynching has greatly decreased, the awful dread of summary vengeance lies in the background of the whole racial situation in the South. Many colored families now in industrial centers in the South and the North would return to the fertile fields of the South were they only assured of the safety of their lives. Until the South becomes more democratic it will increasingly be the hotbed of communist propaganda, its colored population continue to be restless, and the whole section retarded.

HUNDREDS JOIN RED ARMY IN WINDY CITY

Membership Up to 5,000 Since Recent Fatal Riots.

TO STORM "Y'S" Rooms Demanded for the Unemployed.

CHICAGO.—This city has 5,000 members of the Communist party, an AFRO AMERICAN reporter discovered this week.

College and university graduates who have had past work in Russia have been doing the organizing. A widely published picture, showing the mother of one of the Scottsboro victims as she appeared in New York under the care of the International Labor Defense League, has a Miss Maude White and a white member of the Defense League included in the group. Miss White was one of the students who went to Russia in 1927. She had had several years at Howard University. And while residing in Chicago, she became interested in the Soviet movement and made the three-year trip to Russia to study

Visits Southside Headquarters

Three days before the fatal shootings of Communists that has stirred Chicago to realization of the unemployed colored problem of the city, your reporter followed 300 colored men and women up South Parkway to 33rd Street and over to State Street where the headquarters and meeting place were established in the Odd Fellows' Hall, 3335 South State Street. The 300 Communists had just returned from replacing a family of ejected tenants.

Men and women in an orderly manner were moving in and out of the small office on the first floor. The room was scantily furnished. A desk and chair were at one side of the door. Several chairs lined the wall, and high upon the wall, the middle-length of the room, was a red lithograph of Comrade Lenin.

The reporter asked for someone in charge. But when he was told that everyone was in charge and capable of answering any questions, he realized that the leaders had prepared the members against any possible police raid. The spirit of mass action and thought seemed to dominate the minds of all members.

The Seed Has Been Planted

From the mouths of young men and old, who could not speak straight English, the reporter learned that no money ought to be spent for imperialistic wars, but should be used to relieve the stress of the unemployed workers of America. He learned that there ought to be an American dole of 15 dollars a week for the head of the family and 3 dollars for each member.

Economic ideas of the worker and his rightful due in the social and economic order of the world were told by poor brethren who were suddenly learning under the pinch of depression what many had striven to know in four years of university study.

After it was understood that the AFRO man was a friendly reporter, he was given a seat over in the corner where everyone wanted to tell him everything at once. He was given the facts by Mr. Massie Gilbert who is the Chicago founder of Youths Unemployed Council.

How One Joins

The joining fee is five cents, and the dues are two cents per week. One gets a card and button which entitles the holder to all privileges of the Southside Workers' Center being established by the Unemployed Council of the Communist Party in America.

At the present time, the special privilege is the replacement of tenants whom the bailiff on order of the landlord and court has put out for non-payment of rents. Contending that workers should not be put out of home when unable to pay rent, the Communists by force of number have waited until the bailiff has completed his duty and gone away, and then they have broken in and placed the furniture back in the flat.

All Claim to Be Leaders

The police and riot cars have often persons claimed to be leaders, jump-

Prairie Avenue, the police threatened to arrest the leaders, but when 45 persons claimed to be leaders, jumping upon the patrol wagon and in it, Chief of Police Alcock ordered the police to release all prisoners.

No Weapons

At Fiftieth and Dearborn Streets where the shooting occurred which resulted in the killing of three Communists and the injury of police and others, the beginning of the skirmish was an eviction case. No guns, knives, razors, or weapons of any kind were produced at the inquest to substantiate any attack upon the police. No witness has yet testified, other than the police themselves, that the Communists attacked the police first.

Tells of Youth Unemployed Council
Massie Gilbert, head of the Youth Unemployed Council, tells of his having been employed by the Boston Restaurant, 55th Street and Prairie Avenue. The proprietor, Mr. Thompson, is colored.

Having been employed as porter for one week at a wage of nine dollars for twelve hours work each day, he was refused the pay when he wished to quit the job. Continued requests for his pay netted him nothing.

Demonstrate Before Restaurant

At six o'clock one evening the Communists made a demonstration before the restaurant. Three thousand persons were massed in front of the place with placards.

The police arrived at the call of Mrs. Thompson; and when she persisted in her refusal to pay Gilbert, the police threatened to go away and allow the Communists to collect as best they could. She paid.

Aid Starving Families

The Communists have taken ten or twelve starving families to the United Charities and had them given immediate attention. Much delay is caused by investigation of charity organizations, but to avoid demonstrations in front of headquarters, the needy families were given aid on demand.

As your reporter sat talking to Mr. Gilbert in the Odd Fellows' building, the members of the Unemployed Council were walking in and out around us.

"What are you going to do to satisfy the immediate needs of this restless group of hungry people, now?" was asked. The reporter was thinking of the crowd of men and women waiting all day long outside the Illinois Employment Agency at 35th Street and Vernon Avenue. Never has that agency been able to adequately furnish employment for the many applicants.

To Open Up Y.M.C.A.'s

"We are demanding dole for the unemployed," answered Mr. Gilbert. And the reporter, knowing that with few exceptions many of the laboring men could not expect steady work again in this generation, could not deny that a system of dole was not any farther fetched than the demand for employment.

"We are going," continued Mr. Gilbert, "to the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and inquire as to how many rooms they have vacant. Then we are going to take the working boys and girls who have been sleeping in the parks.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

UNION

AUG 9 1931

Myths Cannot Help Us

AN ELDERLY NEGRESS was ejected from her home in Chicago's South Side, a few days ago, for non-payment of rent. Some of her neighbors objected to what was being done, and either assaulted or threatened to assault those who were doing it. The disturbance developed into a riot. Three persons were killed and several were injured. And it was officially explained that the riot was fomented by Communists.

Now it is the essence of any dependable kind of research that the simplest explanation of any phenomenon should be given first consideration. If the people of this country and their rulers, are to learn anything about Communism or about unrest, that rule of research must be invoked.

It is possible that Communism caused this Chicago riot—that, without the sinister suggestion of an emissary of Moscow, the colored people of the neighborhood would have stood by good-naturedly and watched a feeble old woman thrown out of her home. It is possible that only a suggestion direct from Lenin moved these negroes to resent the proceedings. It is possible—but this possibility does not offer the simplest explanation of what happened, and it should not be accepted until after simpler explanations shall have been proved false.

A similar argument applies to the published assertions that Communism is behind unrest in the textile mills, in the coal fields, and in other fields of industry where workers resort to force in protest against conditions that are admittedly bad.

If Communism is actually the cause of these disorders, then we can cure the disorder by stamping out Communism. But if that is not the case—if we have gone too far afield for an explanation, thereby missing the real causes—then the causes will go on working.

The unrest will continue, and our efforts to fight Communism will be frustrated. It will pay us, as a nation, to demand that this glib explanation be subjected to rigorous inquiry.

We are in danger of coming to regard Communism as a kind of magic, itself without cause and running counter to all examinable series of cause and effect. And if Communism is magic, either in its origin or its effects, then we are done for.

This great republic can defeat Communism, as it has defeated every other foe that has ever arisen against it, at home or abroad. But it cannot defeat magic.

We do not need any mysticism or hocus-pocus to explain to us why human beings present seeing an old woman thrown out of her home. We do not need Communism to explain why the fathers of hungry children use clubs and stones and bare fists against Pennsylvania mine guards. There are simpler explanations. And it will not do anybody the least bit of good to believe any explanation but the true one.

When the people of this republic see the real reasons for unrest, they can be equipped to deal with that unrest. They will be able to stop believing that our nation's life is a battle between Santa Claus and a bunch of bad fairies—they will see life and the battle of life as it actually is. And when the people of this republic see the actual foe that confronts them, they can be aroused to meet this enemy and conquer it, as they have every other.

JOURNAL

AUG 10 1931

RACE RIOT CAUSES.

A race riot in Chicago in which three negroes were slain has been attributed to Communistic activities. It followed resistance to eviction proceedings against a negro family behind in its rent.

It isn't difficult to believe that Red agitators may have stirred up the angry crowd to a hostile action. Neither is it difficult to believe that these people may have been wild with despair and

CHICAGO Communists, said to have been the instigators of the riot, contend that the police did not wait to be attacked, that they themselves provoked the crowd by shooting first. One thing is plain: conditions have reached such a crisis that Mayor Cermak has temporarily suspended the execution of eviction warrants. This may help the situation but it cannot cure it. The cause is much deeper.

DENIED an equal opportunity in his struggle for existence, the Negro, in his acute distress, is turning to Communism, even if it means death, which is not so much worse than the burden he carries.

Chicago's Red Riot

THE RECENT eviction riot in Chicago, resulting in three deaths, shows to what desperation the people are being driven by hard times. On the face of things, the citizens seem to have been wrong in resisting officers in the performance of their duty; but the facts have not yet been threshed out.

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AUG 1931 RACE RIOT CAUSES

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

On Monday of this week, through the United States registered mail, the editor of The Jackson County Sentinel received one of the vilest, most vicious and threatening letters ever known to have been sent through the mails. It was supposed to have been sent by one Donald Greer in Philadelphia, who calls himself a Communist or "Red." The letter was lengthy and personal and general and of a nature that makes it unprintable. The full intent of the missive was to get it published and stir up racial hatred among the whites and negroes of the South, possibly to a degree of actual warfare, as this was urged upon the blacks by the writer. The letter has been turned over to the proper Government authorities.

This is just one of many attempts of the Reds to incite the negroes to follow the Red banners, obey Red leaders and contribute to the Red treasury. The "Scottsboro death sentence case" comes in conveniently for this kind of propaganda. So, for the benefit of readers and those who are not acquainted with actual racial conditions in Scottsboro and this section, the editor of this paper discusses that matter frankly and openly and truthfully.

To say that Southern white people hate and oppress the negro race is a lie out of the whole cloth.

In Scottsboro there has never been racial trouble of any kind. The existing condition now and that which has existed for all time is not one of hate but one of friendliness and understanding. The only trouble experienced between the white and negro races in the South is caused by the "scum" from both races and both races have that "scum" and recognize it as such.

During the recent trial of the negroes here and their conviction there was not the slightest friction of any kind between the races. The negroes went about their duties and businesses just the same as if nothing was happening; the town was full of negroes during the trial and we did not hear of even one threat by or against them.

And above all, it must be understood that despite popular conception in the North and East the white people of the South do not hold the negroes responsible collectively for the misdeeds of the individual.

In Scottsboro the negroes have their own schools, their own churches, their own stores, their own organizations, and there is not a place anywhere a negro can have freer rein for the promotion of any honest effort than right here in this town now being attacked under false pretense.

ly law and policy that can ever solve the race question in the South, namely: **THE WHITE RACE LET THE NEGROES ALONE AND THE NEGROES LET THE WHITES ALONE.**

This unwritten agreement is the aim of every intelligent and law abiding white and negro citizen. Only one person can lift the negro—himself. The vast majority of negroes know this is the truth and they are casting their endeavors along lines of permanent reward for honest labors of citizenship. There are no "short cuts" to the top.

We do not place any of the blame for the conduct of the eight convicted negroes on local negroes, or negroes, anywhere for that matter. At least four of these negroes have bad police records in Chattanooga. The editor of this paper personally saw through police records and files at Chattanooga Monday and knows that at least four of them have failed to respect the law and have preyed upon their own race as well as the white race.

The respectable and intelligent Southern negro really has no desire in the world to cross the color line no more than the intelligent white man. And these two elements although in predominant majority are being forever taxed with the task of keeping in leash the "scum" portion of both races.

In the Southern States the negroes have several splendid organizations for the upbuilding of the negro race. They are working along educational and citizenship lines that will bring permanent betterment to the negro.

Present propaganda which the Russian Red organization is trying to "get over" to the Southern negroes is going to fall on deaf ears with the possible exception of a very few who, it will be found upon investigation, are rarely guilty of any honest upbuilding effort, but thrive upon trying to tear down the worthy things others have built.

There is not the slightest racial friction of any kind at Scottsboro and it is not likely there will be any. The policy of mutual understanding on the part of the better elements of both races invites the investigation of any outsiders who are qualified to make such, but neither the negroes or the whites care for the assistance of the Reds and their system of either living or government.

So far as threats made by Communists against private citizens and our own Government are concerned, we have little fear of them. But at the same time we have that feeling that if the Russian system is so ideal our Government should furnish these Reds transportation and "sufficient urge" to convey them back to that place of ex-

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS
JUN 13 1931
DEBATE COMMUNISM
AT NEGRO MEETING

Open debate took place on the floor of a mass meeting of the Jamaica branch, N. A. A. C. P., last night, at P. S. 40, Union Hall and Pacific sts. Jamaica, when Communism became a topic for discussion.

Walter White, national secretary of the association, was telling the audience of the body's work for the American Negro, and praising the program of the Jamaica chapter, when William Patterson, an attorney, and representative of the International Labor Defense, jumped to his feet, assailed the association, and sought to interest Jamaica Negroes in Communism.

White received a round ovation when he refuted the charges and statements of Patterson, most of which centered about the recent trial of nine Negro boys in Alabama, and stated that the association did not doubt the sincerity and interest of Communism in the trial, but opposed its methods.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JUN 15 1931
12 JAILED AS "REDS"

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP).—Twelve reputed Communists, one a woman, were in jail today for disturbing an address by Congressman Oscar de Priest. The Negro representative was addressing a meeting held by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night.

The "Reds," all Negroes but one, distributed literature and created a disturbance as De Priest arose to speak.

ite bliss and suggest that they live happily ever after-ward.

JUST REBUKE OF MEDDLESOME 'REDS'

THE effort of communists to capitalize the conviction of a group of negroes at Huntsville, Ala., for assailing two white girls, has met with a merited rebuke from sane negro leaders in this state.

As pointed out by these leaders, the communists are not in the least interested in the convicted negroes. Their sole purpose is to bilk other negroes by making it appear that they are the friends of the race and thereby get them to enroll in the "red" organization. Their scheme stands exposed and they continue to merit the condemnation of all right-thinking people of all races.

However, in spite of the rebuke received in Alabama, the communists continue to utilize the Huntsville incident as a medium of publicity and, as usual, to indulge in utterly preposterous statements.

AKRON, O.

TIMES-PRESS

JUN 13 1931

Why The Delay?

ANOTHER recess early Friday marked the preliminary inquiry into the disappearance of Louis Alexander, Negro Communist, whom three Barberton policemen are charged with kidnaping.

This case, all very naturally, has the City of Barberton by the ears. Kidnaping is a serious charge. Lodged at the door of police officers entrusted with a responsibility for maintaining public security, it becomes even more so.

But the charge has been lodged against them. It has been brought in the regular manner, and a long list of witnesses already has been presented in the Municipal Court there.

The many difficulties entailed in obtaining the first forward step in the prosecution of the charge; the manifold delays in hearing it, and the at first disinterested attitude of Barberton and county officialdom could be taken as evidence that it wasn't given the seriously considerate attention to which its weight entitled it.

A continuance of vacillation can tend to confirm that opinion, while simultaneously doing the accused the legal wrong of procrastination.

If this charge is the inanity that we are led to believe officialdom once thought it, then certainly the accused men are entitled to its prompt dissipation. If it is not, then delay is defeating justice.

BANGOR, ME. COMMERCIAL

JUN 19 1931

THE LEIPSIK EPISODE

On Wednesday night Communist youths in Leipzig, Germany, attacked the American consulate hurling stones at the building and breaking a number of windows before they were dispersed by the police. An Associated Press report says that the officials attribute the attack to resentment over the impending execution of eight negroes in the United States. Communist attacks upon American consulates in foreign lands are an old story and a part of the Communist effort to encourage the spirit of rebellion in this country.

The Leipsic demonstration is a part of the movement to arouse antagonism to our government among the colored residents, in constant endeavor by Communist writers and speakers to inculcate race hatred among the negroes. The propaganda dwells especially upon the lack of social equality and the ban against intermarriage with the promise that communism will bring racial and social equality. This movement is not a new one. Two years ago in instructions issued by the Central Executive committee of the Communist party in the United States there appeared the statement:

"The Anti-Imperialist league must organize in its ranks all revolutionary elements of the American colonies and of the semi-colonial countries of Latin-America. The Communists should link up their agitation with the economic demands of the farmers, explain to them the proletarian attitude toward war, establish a united front of the working farmers and the industrial proletariat. The negro masses will play an important historic revolutionary role in this period. It is necessary to link up the struggle for social, racial and political equality for all negroes with the struggle against American imperialism."

It will not be surprising if more demonstrations similar to that at Leipsic are soon made. The Reds have seized upon the Scottsboro case to demonstrate their sympathy for the negro race and have affiliated with them several organizations of colored people, hoping doubtless to duplicate the propaganda of the Sacco-Vanzetti episode and to bring many negroes into the Communist ranks. The Leipsic affair likely but the opening gun.

We do not essay the alarmist role, nor are we in the least afraid that the Communists will overthrow the United States government, but we do believe that the American people should give more weight to the constant effort of the Reds within our gates and not be too complaisant, satisfying themselves with the thought that the vast body of our people are antagonistic to the principles of communism. The movements of the Communists in instigating labor troubles, with 20 national Communist trade unions with a large membership in our industrial plants, fomenting discontent and worse, cannot be looked upon with apathy. Red propaganda is being disseminated in the armed forces of the United States and even in our colleges are revolutionary teachings.

The Communist movement in the United States is well financed from Moscow and it is declared that "special assistance must be given the revolutionary elements in the American colonies. "The movement has taken on very wide scope, the Reds seeking to foment discontent among industrial workers, the farmers, the negroes and the immigrants. To its door are laid many strikes, many instances of sabotage. It seeks to arouse antagonism to national preparedness, to discourage military training in the schools and colleges. The Communist party today publishes 37 periodicals in 19 languages in the United States, including ten dailies and 11 weeklies; issues millions of leaflets and pamphlets, sends speakers and organizers among negroes, farmers, industrial workers and women's and children's organizations and is spreading anti-American propaganda in Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines and South American countries. How long shall they be permitted to abuse our patience?

During the summer months there will be many schools and camps operated in this country under Communist direction, where the children will receive education in communism, anti-capitalism and atheism, and will be taught to revere the red flag. And in a few months those children will return to the common schools to disseminate the teachings given them by the red workers.

The problem presented is not that of the United States alone. Germany today is battling with communism and the workers of many European countries are receiving the virus sent from Moscow. The struggle against communism is world wide and is made the more difficult by the subnormal business conditions.

The government and institutions of the United States are in no danger of overthrow from communistic activities, but the Red threat must not be too lightly held, particularly in its effort against national preparedness, a move in which it is joined by many Americans who would be astounded if told that their declarations against military training, against draft in time of war, and against any military or naval expenditure are hailed with delight in the Communist camp.

We do not know how far the United States should go in combatting the Reds, how much latitude in freedom of speech should be allowed their incendiary speakers, but we do believe that whenever violation of the laws of the land can be pinned upon them, the punishment should be prompt and efficient and should include deportation when the offenders have come to us from a foreign land.

Birmingham Age-Herald
Thursday, June 18, 1931

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**Several Windows Broken
In Building During
Demonstration**

**DISTURBANCE LAST
WEEK IS RECALLED**

**First Considered Protest
Against Execution Of**

Scottsboro Negroes

LEIPSIK, Germany, June 17—(P)—A crowd of youths stoned the American Consulate during a demonstration here Wednesday smashing several windows in the building. The motive of the rock-throwers was not understood by attaches at the consulate or by police officials who arrived after the demonstrators had fled. Police, however, expressed the opinion that it "was another young Communist outbreak."

Last week a group of Communist youths threw bottles through an of-

ice building in which the American Consulate is located in Dresden, Germany. Windows on the ground floor were broken but the American offices on the third floor were not damaged. The bottles contained messages saying "Down with American murder and imperialism," and "Down with the bloody lynch law on our negro comrades."

A Communist newspaper later said the Dresden disturbance was a protest of revolutionary young workers against the impending execution of eight negro workers in the United States. Eight negroes have been sentenced to death for criminal attacks on two white girls at Scottsboro, Ala.

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WEEK IS RECALLED
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Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A.F. of L. in Move to Help Southern Bosses Crush Struggles of Negroes

CHICAGO, March 15. — The Chicago Defender, the leading organ of the Negro bourgeoisie, carries an article in its current issue, exposing the efforts of the Alabama Federation of Labor, which it terms "the left wing of the industrial and political oligarchy in control of that state", to use the Communist Party for a smoke screen to cover up a campaign to beat down the rising resistance of Alabama's Negro workers and farmers against the appalling conditions under which they are forced to exist. Says the Defender article:

"E. C. Reeves, secretary of the white federation has been in constant conference with Storrs (state commissioner of agriculture and industries) recently, advising him that it would be easier to stop the race's source of information by picking on the Communist Crowd than by any other means."

A.F.L. ALLIES OF BOSSES

The article reveals that the southern bosses and their allies the Alabama Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) have appealed to fascist Fish for aid in fighting the campaign of the Communists to unite Negro and white workers in common struggle and to combat the boss poison of race hatred and prejudice which has so far kept them apart and in hostile camps:

"The oligarchy spokesmen have gone so far as to ask Congressman Hamilton Fish if there is not some way by which the government can come in and help to scare the race into submitting to the schemes and plans of the die-hards."

The Communist Party is blamed by the white bosses for the growing resistance of the Negro workers and their demands for Negro rights. The Chicago Defender article shows the white oppressors in frantic fear before these demands:

"A few days ago 'social equality' got into the discussion and then the Race knew the scheme had its finishing touch. A white woman, a Mrs. Overton, rushed breathlessly to the attorney general with the report that 'the Negroes are rising and talking of 'rights.' I heard they wanted to burn buildings. Why, they are planning a war on my farm for 'social equality.' Investigation showed that she possessed only a few acres not far from this town (Montgomery) and her 'hands' thought they were not getting what was coming to them."

LEGISLATURE TAKES HAND

"The Alabama legislature, which convenes March 31, will be asked to draw a new black law, one that will define all printed matter as inflammatory when it denounce lynchings, burnings at the stake, prison scandals and opposes Jim Crow can and disfranchisement."

"All agitation for equality in labor conditions, in school appropriations, will be put down as aspiration for 'social equality' and the Alabama Federation of labor will become chief of police for the state in suppressing 'bad literature.'"

The editors of the Chicago Defender who, along with the rest of the Negro bourgeoisie have betrayed the struggle for unconditional equality in surrendering to the resistance of the white bosses on the demand for social equality, tells the oppressed and enslaved Negroes of Alabama that they can "only hope and trust and give battle by word of mouth."

NEW YORK TIMES

POLICE CLUBS ROUT 200 DEFIANT REDS

Smash Banners and Scatter Harlem Marchers Who Lacked Permit.

FOUR MEN ARE ARRESTED

Three Accused of Kicking Patrolman — Crowd Protests Death Sentences on Negro Boys in Alabama.

Two hundred Communists undertook to march down Lenox Avenue through the centre of Harlem yesterday afternoon in defiance of the police. Fifteen minutes later, when twenty policemen had replaced their nightsticks and the screams of women in the crowd had died down, the sidewalk was strewn with Communist banners of red, the paraders were making off in small groups and four of them were on their way to the West 130th Street police station accompanied by the confiscated speakers' stand.

The demonstration began as a quiet meeting at Lenox Avenue and 140th Street, called as a preliminary to May Day to protest the sentencing to death of eight Negro boys between 14 and 18 years old, in Scottsboro, Ala., which the banners called "legal lynching." Placards and speakers demanded a new trial for as traffic was held up by the disturbance, mingled with the shrieks of women fleeing from the police. Policemen hailed two passing taxicabs and piled in the four men who

by capitalists against children of the working class.

The crowd, partly white and partly Negro, grew more enthusiastic as the speaking continued. At length, Frank Alexander, of the International Labor Defense, Negro, asked the crowd if it cared whether the police had forbidden it to parade, and a yell of "no" was the reply.

Urges Crowd to Defy Police.

"We are going to demonstrate and parade any way!" shouted Alexander. A few minutes later he stepped down from the speaker's stand, and the crowd picked up its banners and formed in line to start down Lenox Avenue to Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, where another meeting had been scheduled. Only three policemen had been in sight up to this time, and one of them, Patrolman Edward H. Green, Negro, asked the paraders if they had a permit and attempted to stop them.

With shouts of "Let's go," the demonstrators gleefully went on their way, carrying their banners calling for "Death to Lynch Law," "Smash the Scottsboro Frame-up," "Down With Jim Crowism and Segregation," and demands on the Fish committee for unemployment relief.

When the paraders were between 139th and 138th Streets reserves from the West 136th Street station under Captain Frank Brady, who had been held in readiness near by, met the marchers, drove them to the sidewalk and swung their nightsticks freely against banners and backs of the paraders.

"Hold your ranks," the leaders of the parade cried, but the nightsticks of the police were more potent than their appeals. The police seemed to direct their blows chiefly against the banners, but those who resisted the attempts to break up the crowd felt the force of their blows. One man who held tenaciously to his banner was driven back against the front of a store before he yielded. A few seconds later a policeman was hitting a resisting parader with a banner he had snatched from the demonstrators.

The crowd of onlookers had by this time grown far larger than that of the participants in the mêlée, and the tooting of automobile horns as traffic was held up by the disturbance, mingled with the shrieks of women fleeing from the police. Policemen hailed two passing taxicabs and piled in the four men who

had been arrested to take them to the West 136th Street station.

Accused of Tripping Policeman.

John Tseronis, 34 years old, who said he had no home, was arrested by Patrolman John J. Thorpe on a charge of felonious assault. Tseronis, Thorpe said later, tripped him up with a banner, jumped on him and kicked him, so that he suffered lacerations of the right hand and right knee. Philip Spector, 29, of 41 Beck Street, unemployed, and Demedre Poulos, 39, of 204 West 111th Street, a waiter, were arrested by Patrolman Edward H. Green, Negro, on charges of felonious assault. It was charged they rushed Thorpe after he had fallen.

The fourth man, Jack Spiser, 27, of 380 East Eighth Street, was arrested by Patrolman Charles Williams, Negro, for disorderly conduct. The policeman said Williams grabbed his nightstick and tore his coat. All four men arrested were white. They were treated for minor abrasions. At the offices of the International Labor Defense it was said later that five of the paraders had been slightly injured. It was an hour before the street resumed its normal appearance.

John Steuben, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, issued a statement later declaring that the "attack on the part of the police" was a part of their campaign of intimidation and terror to prevent workers from participating in the May 1 demonstration planned at Madison Square.

Many of the paraders reunited in small groups lower down on Lenox Avenue and walked quietly and without banners to Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, where another meeting was held. Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, 17, one of the condemned boys, who arrived in New York Friday night, was present at the meeting.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

Police Clubs End Red Riot After March in Harlem

Screaming Crowd Defies Parade Ban in Protest for Eight Doomed Negroes

Several hundred Communists defied a police order that they were not to parade, and started to march through Harlem yesterday afternoon with placards protesting against the "Scottsboro frame-up." To the tune of flying nightsticks and screams from men and women alike, police broke up the parade amid wild disorder, while most of Harlem rushed to the scene to look on.

Four Communists were arrested and five were badly beaten, according to Communists who, however, refused to give names or details. One policeman was kicked badly enough to need medical attention and another's uniform was torn.

Protest Alabama Death Sentences

The "demonstration" was planned in protest against the sentencing to death of eight Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., for attacking two white girls, but it also admittedly was to "mobilize" Communists for their meeting in Union Square on May Day. It began calmly enough at 3:30 with an open-air meeting at 140th Street and Lenox Avenue where Miss Doretta Thorne mounted a speakers' stand and urged her hearers to deluge the Governor of Alabama with telegrams demanding a new trial for the eight "railroaded" youths.

Though they had not obtained a police permit, the Communists had planned to march down Lenox and Fifth Avenues to Fifth Avenue and 110th Street and hold another open-air meeting. Three policemen, who had not been known until half an hour before, hand that the parade was planned, telephoned for the reserves when they saw the Communists lining up with placards reading: "Smash Scottsboro Frame-up," "Demand the New Trial Before the Workers Turn, at Least Half to be Negroes," "Death to Lynchers!" and "Stop the Legal Lynching of Nine Alabama Boys."

Three Policemen Fight Vainly

Frank Alexander, a fiery Negro, followed Miss Thorne to the speakers' stand and at the close of a harangue denounced "dancing Jimmie Walker, this wonderful butterfly night-club Mayor," asked the crowd if it "favored" a parade.

"Yes!" roared the Communists.

"We don't give a damn what they say; we're going to parade and demonstrate anyway," shouted Alexander, and leaped from his platform. The crowd, in irregular formation and with placards held high, surged into the street.

The three policemen made a futile effort to hold it back. It brushed them out of the way and flowed into the

next block. Just then a dozen reserves under Captain Frank Brady arrived from the West 135th Street station and charged the Communists.

Nightsticks flew, and several women as well as men were knocked down. The police demolished the speakers' stand, wrenched the placards from those who carried them and used them to belabor the marchers. They tore up copies of the Communist "Daily Worker." There were screams from women and howls from men as nightsticks were brought down resoundingly on heads and backs. One man was seen with his head bleeding, another was protesting as a policeman seized him by the throat, another emitted screams of pain as a policeman dragged him off.

Communists Party

The rumpus, of course, drew crowds. Thousands swarmed around and innocent bystanders as well as Communists were sent scurrying as the police charged every nucleus of the crowd. Women and children leaned from windows, and even the windows of the Harlem Hospital across the street were filled with spectators.

The marchers scattered and made several attempts to re-form, but the police broke up every knot of people. From 139th Street down to 135th Street the disorderly rout progressed, with Communists dodging into stores or across the street and police following them. Several policemen pursued one man with a large placard through the street traffic, wrenched the banner from his grasp and struck him with the long poles to which it was attached. All the while, newsreel cameras ground away from the tops of trucks or upper windows.

At 135th Street some of the Communists who had not been scattered passed along the word "to 110th Street" and dodged into the subway. Others without any banners walked quietly along the street in twos and threes and reached their destination unmolested in a slight drizzle.

Captain Brady carried the wreckage of the speakers' stand off in a police car, but the Communists had two more at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. They set these up hastily when a small band of less than 100 Communists finally appeared, singing "Solidarity Forever," but one platform was more than enough for what was left of the audience. There was not a policeman in sight, not a placard and not many Communists. Speakers, however, harangued the crowd in the gray, misty rain and attacked the police for "beating us with their democratic clubs."

Those arrested were:
SPECTOR, PHILIP, twenty-nine, of 41 Beck Street, unemployed.

POULOUS, DEMEDRE, thirty-nine, of 204 West 111th Street, waiter.

TSERONIS, JOHN, thirty-four, no home, Greek.

SPISER, JACK, twenty-seven, of 380 East Eighth Street.

Tseronis, Poulous and Spector all are accused of felonious assault. According to Patrolman John Thorpe, Tseronis tried to trip him up with the placard he was carrying and then kicked him, and the other two joined. Thorpe was treated by Dr. Smith, of Harlem Hospital, for contusions of the right hand and right knees.

Spiser, held for disorderly conduct, said he was an adjuster for the Madison Industrial Corporation, of 271 Madison Avenue, and was in Harlem making collections when the rioting broke out. Patrolman Charles Williams, a Negro, declared, however, that

Spiser had snatched his nightstick and tore his coat.

The meeting and parade were arranged by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. At the office of the former organization, it was said that five persons were beaten up badly and "seriously hurt" and that they were being cared for in a "private place." Names of the injured and details of their hurts were refused.

John Steuben, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, later issued a statement declaring the police attack to be "part of their campaign of intimidation and terror to prevent workers from participating in the May 1 demonstration."

Among those in the crowd was Mrs.

Janie Patterson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., mother of Heywood Patterson, seventeen, one of the condemned youths. She was to have spoken at the meeting. Incidentally, when Mrs. Patterson arrived at Pennsylvania Station on Friday night, she was met by a delegation of Communists bearing placards and singing "Solidarity Forever." One of them made an address from the steps of the station denouncing the forthcoming electrocution of the eight young Negroes as an "attempt at legal lynching." Detectives who were on the scene did not interfere.

It was an hour before that calm was restored to the scene of the rioting, and even then groups of Negroes stood about discussing the event with excitement.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

MAY 1, 1930

Reds, Socialists

Urge Negroes to Join Their Ranks

Both Major Parties Are Jim Crow Advocates, Forum Speakers Say

"Negroes must band together and work for themselves if they ever hope to achieve economic, social and political equality.

"The Communist party is the only one that offers these outright."

These sentiments were expressed by many members of the Frederick Douglass Interracial Forum following a symposium and debate by representatives of the Communist and Socialist parties and the League of Independent Political Action.

The symposium, "What the parties offer the negroes," was held in the Howland Studio, 1660 Fulton St. Besides advocating their own organization, all three speakers scored the Republican and Democratic stand on the Negro question.

"Abominable Status"

Benjamin Daublin, Socialist, the first speaker, described the status of the American Negro as abominable. He is economically barred from the trades and professions. He is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. In the South he is taxed without receiving representation.

"The two major parties shut their eyes to this Jim Crowism. No Negro should ever expect the Democrats or Republicans to be their friends."

The Socialist party, he said, went to the root of the situation and stood for full economic equality for everybody.

Denounces Major Parties

Benjamin Gitlow, Communist

spoke in denunciation of both major parties. Both are for the capitalist classes and against the workers, he said.

"The Republicans did not free the slaves because they wanted to; it was done to weaken the Southern Democrats. They practice Jim Crowism today. In sending the Gold Star Mothers to France they put colored mothers on a separate ship and in cheaper quarters.

"Both Discriminate"

"The Democrats were a slavery party before the war. Since, in the South, they have fostered oppression though the Ku-Klux Klan. Both discriminate and both want the workers divided as to color.

"Most Negroes are poor folk and work hard for a living," he said. "They are bound in common cause with the working class. The Communist party gives workers a chance to build up their power. We will take over all property and run it for the workers, black and white."

Norman Studer, L. I. P. A., said both parties were now courting the Negro vote. The league, he said, favors the worker. He believed that a change could be made for the better without resorting to violence.

Questions which followed the speeches brought out the fact that the Communist and Socialist parties were the only ones the Negro could look to for help.

Widespread Agitation Found Among Negroes In Charlotte

Alan S. O'Neal, Addressing Christian Conference at Winston-Salem, Tells of Propaganda Work Here.

BY CORA A. HARRIS.

Like a bomb hurled against the enemy, Alan S. O'Neal, of the General Council Abstract company, and attorney of Winston-Salem, revealed startling facts about the local growth of communism and issued warnings to a large gathering of negro women who recently attended the ninth annual Christian conference in Winston-Salem. He called Charlotte and Birmingham the centers of southeastern communism.

Mr. O'Neal stated that the one and only remedy for such a serious situation which both the south and the entire country are facing would be for the United States government to take quick action through the department of justice, make more rigid immigration laws, and deport the agitators and those proving a menace to the community.

"The increase in Tennessee alone shows the disastrous results of the communist movement," said the speaker. "In 1928 Tennessee cast 111 communistic votes and in 1930 they cast 3,392 votes for the red flag. In Charlotte there was a ne-

American government and the United States flag in their innumerable schools and summer camps. In 1925 there were only two of these camps, and in 1929 there were 20 summer camps in eight states. There were 11 in New York alone with an attendance of over 15,000 young people who saw the red flag daily.

"In 1929 a 14-year-old boy went from Gastonia to Moscow to attend the International Child congress, where the principal teacher was the widow of Lenin, who came to Russia under the name of Miss Jessie Taft. Can you imagine the result of such anti-religious teachings and hatred for our government?"

CITES RELIGIOUS WAR.

"The communists plan to close the last church in Russia by 1934. Over 4,000 churches in that country were closed in 1929. The atheistic movement is fast spreading in our colleges and schools. There is an organization called 'The Young Pioneers of America,' which is permeating many schools today and saturating them with communistic propaganda. The social equality is foremost in their teaching. They constantly promote racial and class hatred and thousands of other outrageous appeals to the ignorant," said he.

Amy James of Charlotte, Sunday school leader and representative of the highest type of the negro race, attended the negro women's conference in Winston. When she was asked her opinion of the negro communist teachings and mass meetings which are frequently held in various negro districts, she said, "I tell my people that when they need help, food, work, or clothes to go to the white people, who are their very best friends. They have never failed us yet and they never will."

She conducts the negro Sunday school which is under the supervision of the First Presbyterian church auxiliary and is in the Camp Greene section. She has built up a class of nearly 100 negroes from the ages of 5 to 81 years of age, and in this way is combating the evils of the communistic rule. In connection with this she is leading a vacation Bible school in that section with an enormous enrollment of colored children who are taught both religious work and handicraft.

SON ORGANIZES CLUB.

Albert James, her son, who won the highest honors that have ever been offered at Johnson C. Smith university, organized a "club" of negro boys a year ago with the financial help of a friend of the

gro running for city council, but the political activities are less in that city than elsewhere. However, it is one of its strongest otherwise active centers."

MENTIONS NEWSPAPERS.

He further states that there are 11 communist daily newspapers published in this country and 18 weeklies. "A paid circulation of \$350,000 is going through our daily mail," said Mr. O'Neal. "The Daily Worker is the largest of the dailies, and it has a paid circulation of \$35,000. It goes to 1,118 American cities." He also emphasized the gravity of newspapers published in foreign languages.

"They are teaching hatred to the

Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAR 2 - 1931

Red Jury Finds Janitor Guilty of Race Prejudice

First Communist Mass
Trial in America Decides
Negroes Were Slighted

Erring Comrade Expelled

Must Lead Fight for Equal-
ity To Be Reinstated

August Yokinen, a Finnish janitor was convicted on a charge of "white chauvinism" yesterday in the first Communist mass trial held in this country. He was expelled from the party but, in accordance with the recommendations of the jury, will be given a period of six months to a year in which to redeem himself and qualify for readmittance by deeds which will make manifest his devotion to the cause of racial equality, a fundamental tenet of the party's creed.

The specific offense for which Yokinen was put on trial was his approval of the unfriendly treatment which three Negro Communists received at a Finnish workers' club dance in Harlem six weeks ago when several of the girls present declined to dance with them and moves were made to eject them from the hall.

Must Work for Equality

The jury demanded that the erring comrade distinguish himself in the struggle for solidarity of Negro and white workers. The program outlined was a rigorous one.

He must aid the cause in every way possible, by calling a mass meeting at the Finnish Educational Workers' Club, 15 West 126th Street, where he is janitor, to destroy the "white chauvinism" that may be in the club now and by persistent efforts to keep it out; by joining the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and selling copies of the Negro magazine "The Liberator," by participating in demonstrations against "Jim Crow" restaurants in Harlem, and finally by putting himself in "the forefront and vanguard" of the struggle against "white chauvinism" in all the clubs and organizations to which he belongs.

If the Finnish comrade, who appeared serious and contrite at the trial, survives the rigors of this regime under the watchful eyes of his superiors he may be returned to the fold and again wear the sickle and hammer emblem of his party which he displayed in his coat lapel yesterday.

The trial was held in as strict accord with bourgeois court procedure as was possible under the circumstances. The judge was A. Wagenknecht, head of the national unemployment movement of the Communist Party. Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of "The Daily Worker" and a member of the central committee of the party, prosecuted the case and Richard B. Moore, Negro candidate of the party for Attorney General at the last election, made an impassioned plea as counsel for the defense.

Jury Out Thirty-three Minutes

The jury was selected by nomination from the floor and, as finally constituted, consisted of seven whites and seven Negroes, with two Negro women and one white woman as members. They received the case at 5:15 p. m. and returned with the verdict thirty-three minutes later. Comrade Mitchell, foreman of the jury, took advantage of the exceptional situation to make a long speech in announcing the decision, covering the many ways in which Yokinen could purge himself of his "sin against communism."

He announced that by unanimous vote the defendant had been "permanently expelled" from the party. By a metaphysical arrangement that was not entirely clear the "permanent" feature of the ejection disappeared in his next statement, which was that eleven of the jury had considered six months probation sufficient to cleanse the mistaken comrade of his sins while three held out for a year. This point remained unsettled.

Yokinen received the sentence stolidly. He had previously read his statement of the case in Finnish, which was then translated, in which he admitted his guilt and declared that he now realized that it was "a crime against the working class as a whole," committed when he was "under the influence of anti-communistic, anti-proletarian propaganda of the ruling bourgeoisie." He accepted the verdict of the jury as just and promised to adhere to the regime as prescribed.

The hall of the New Harlem Casino, at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, was filled to the last square foot of standing room. More than 2,000 persons, about a fourth of them Negroes, were jammed into a space with seating accommodations for 800 when the judge called upon Mr. Hathaway to open the trial.

The editor-prosecutor spoke for forty-five minutes, outlining the facts in the case, castigating Yokinen for not "jumping at the throats of those who would eject his Negro comrades" and condemning him for his expressed opinion that he did not wish to see Negroes playing pool in the club's rooms or to have them use the bathing facilities of the club.

Perspiration streamed down his face as he carried his impassioned plea for the expulsion of Yokinen beyond the case in point and made it a general and official vindication of the Communist party's platform of absolute racial equality. Yokinen was not alone in his role of defendant as the affair became a mass trial of race prejudice.

Negro Defends Accused

Rising for the defense, Mr. Moore freely admitted that his client had

transgressed, but was sorry and would not do it again. He pleaded that Yokinen should not be made a "Paschal Lamb," politically slaughtered for an offense he had committed through ignorance. His client would regard expulsion from the Communist as worse than death, he declared.

"As for myself," he shouted, gesticulating wildly, "I would rather have my head severed from my body by the lynchers than to be expelled from the Communist Internationale."

A tremendous and long-continued roar of applause greeted this declaration. The Negro attorney wiped his brow and resumed his argument.

"Although Yokinen has forfeited his right to remain in the vanguard of the working forces," he said, "do not destroy him, but save him for the cause. Do not be so eager for the blood of Comrade Yokinen, but let us examine ourselves, each and every one, and see if we are free from this taint which is upon him."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 2 - 1931

RACE EQUALITY TRIAL STIRS HARLEM REDS

Finnish Janitor Who Showed
Bias Against Negroes Is
Ousted From Ranks.

MUST NOW "EXPIATE CRIME"

2,000 in "Court Room" at First
Case of Kind Here—Found
Guilty by Jury of 14.

August Yokinen, janitor of the Finnish Workers' Educational Club at 15 West 126th Street, was expelled from the Communist party yesterday afternoon on charges of showing race prejudice against Negroes, at a public trial attended by 2,000 Communists in the New Harlem Casino at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

It was the first Communist trial to be held in America and party leaders intimated that similar action would be taken whenever it was felt that party discipline demanded it.

The specific "crime" for which Yokinen was brought to book yesterday was "white chauvinism." This consists of any violation of the principle proclaimed by the Communists of

complete political, economic and social equality of whites with Negroes.

The offense with which Yokinen was charged occurred six weeks ago when three Negroes attended a dance of the Finnish Workers Club and instead of receiving the welcome of fellow-workers which they expected they were pushed into a corner and barely escaped being ejected. Yokinen, according to the indictment, to which he pleaded guilty, not only failed "to jump at the throats of those who would eject the Negro comrades," as the Communist prosecuting attorney put it yesterday, but expressed agreement with those who disliked the Negroes' presence.

Yokinen, a strong, stocky, stolid, pleasant-faced Finlander, who speaks and understands almost no English, sat patiently and penitently through the three hours of emotional speeches which filled the proceedings and then heard through an interpreter the judgment of the workers' jury.

Must "Expiate His Sin."

The verdict proclaimed that he be forthwith expelled from the party, but with the condition that he might be readmitted after he had expiated his sin and proved his worthiness by the performance of five herculean labors. They were as follows:

1. To go immediately to the Finnish Workers' Club, call a mass meeting and give them a report of the trial, couched in such terms as to destroy white chauvinistic tendencies in the club.
2. To carry on in the club a persistent struggle for the admittance of Negro workers and the granting to them of full privileges, including use of the pool room, bathhouse and restaurant.
3. To join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and sell an adequate number of copies of The Liberator, organ of the league, each week.
4. To lead a demonstration against a certain Harlem restaurant which bars Negroes.
5. To take a leading part in all movements and activities aimed at doing away with discrimination of any sort against Negroes.

When all this had been explained to Yokinen in Finnish he solemnly nodded his head and said, "I will do it. I did wrong at the club."

Yesterday's trial was conducted by the Communist party of America and A. Wagenknecht, leader of the Communist movement among the unemployed, was judge. Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of The Daily

Worker, was prosecuting attorney, and Richard B. Moore, Negro Com-

munist, who was his party's candidate for State Attorney General, was counsel for the defense.

2,000 Attend the Trial.

The big hall, usually the setting for Negro dances, was crowded to the doors long before the proceedings began. Every one of the 1,000 chairs was occupied and 1,000 more persons stood about. Hundreds of Negroes, some of them women with babies in their arms, were among them. Party leaders announced that 113 fraternal orders and other organizations were represented, and that 211 delegates were in attendance.

Party workers, whites and Negroes, moved up and down the aisles selling magazines and badges. The walls were dotted with placards such as "Race Inferiority Is White Ruling Class Lie" and "Smash All Jim Crow Laws and Practices." Negro reporters and camera men and Communist correspondents crowded the press table.

Four policemen stood at the street entrance and another stood aloofly at the doorway to the hall, but there was no interference with the meeting.

The trial began with the choosing of a jury of fourteen members by nomination from the audience. Seven of them were Negroes and one of these seven was a woman. Then came the addresses of the opposing counsel, with both citing freely from the writings of Lenin, while Yokinen, a Communist emblem of sickle and hammer in his buttonhole, sat with downcast eyes.

Mr. Hathaway demanded Yokinen's expulsion in a long address in which he described Yokinen's "crime" and expounded much of the Communist credo against capitalism.

"Comrade Yokinen," he declared, "not only justified the hostility shown to the Negro workers who attended the dance but he went even further. He said that if they were admitted to the club they might go further and enter the poolroom and the bathhouse, and he did not wish to bathe in the same tub used by Negroes."

"Comrade Yokinen made formal acceptance of the Communist principle of equal rights, but he was not willing to accept its substance. Do you suppose it is possible for our party to convince the Negroes that we will fight for them if we show them we are not ready to bathe with them?"

Called "Agent of Bourgeoisie."

"The view Comrade Yokinen showed is the same view persistently put forth among the workers by capitalists. Everywhere, in church, in the press and in the schools, you see this conscious effort to cultivate race prejudice. The capitalists know that if they can develop feeling against the Negro among the white workers they can oppress and exploit the Negroes and weaken the unity of the Negro and white workers. The theories expressed by Comrade Yokinen play into the hands of the capitalist class and

make him actually an agent of the bourgeoisie."

Mr. Hathaway declared that the Communist party was committed to the abolishing of all customs, "whether marriage laws or laws preventing a Negro bathing in a Finnish bathtub," which prevented Negroes enjoying full equality with whites in every way, and advocated giving the land to the Negroes in the "black belt" of the South with full right to organize the sort of government they wished and separate from the United States.

Mr. Moore, in Yokinen's behalf, admitted that his client was guilty of "a grievous crime," but said Yokinen was not the only guilty person and that he now realized the gravity of his offense and was ready to show his penitence in action.

"It is the vicious bourgeois system, the damnable capitalistic system, which preaches corruption and discrimination, which is the real criminal," Mr. Moore shouted.

"Middle class opportunism permeated the mind of Yokinen and caused him to object to Negroes using the club for fear white people would stay away and the club would suffer economically."

"Let us not yell for the blood of Yokinen, but examine ourselves to see how far we have contributed to this thing of which Comrade Yokinen was guilty. We must not make a Paschal lamb of Yokinen. We must win him back. Expulsion is worse than death at the hands of the bourgeoisie."

Then, with hands clasped over his head, Mr. Moore shouted: "I would rather have my head severed by the lynchers than be expelled from the Communist International!"

The listeners, straining forward, broke into a tremendous cheer.

"We must not destroy Comrade Yokinen," he pleaded. "We must save him for the Communist movement."

Boos for Ramsay MacDonald.

The defense attorney diverged to mention "the yellow government of Ramsay MacDonald," and a bellowing "Boo!" bounced back from the audience almost before he had completed the name. There were boos also for Norman Thomas, Matthew Woll, William Green, and such Negroes as Representative DePriest, Dr. DuBois, Marcus Garvey and Dr. Moton.

Yokinen then rose and submitted a full confession. He read it in Finnish, and then it was translated to the audience in English.

He admitted having been influenced by white chauvinism, which he attributed to American imperialism.

"I refute and condemn my former attitude, and I want to prove it," he said. "I appeal to you not to deprive me of an opportunity to work for the full equality of the Negro and the solidarity of Negro and white workers."

Mr. Moore pleaded that Yokinen should not be expelled but should be put on probation, to prove by his works his change of heart. Mr. Hathaway argued in reply that the fight was too severe to keep in the ranks men of whom the party was not sure.

The jury retired at 5:15 P. M. and during the intermission a collection to finance the fight for Negro equality was taken up. At 5:48 P. M. the jury returned and Thomas Mitchell, the foreman, announced the verdict of expulsion, with the additional

course of penance as a prerequisite to a return to the party, in an address from the rostrum. The auditors rose and with right fists clenched sang the Internationale and then poured out of the hall.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

FEB 28 1931

Party to Try Red For Questioning Negro's Equality

Communist Faces Jury of His Fellows Tomorrow for Violation of Tenet

Charge White Chauvinism

Member Accused of Backing Girls' Refusal to Dance

The issue of "white chauvinism," or discrimination in any way against the Negro worker, has been raised in dramatic fashion by Communist leaders here, and will be fought out to a jury verdict when E. Yokinen, an obscure member of the party, goes on trial to answer the charge before a court of the Communist party tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the New Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th Street.

The affair promises to become a cause celebre, as it is being used by the party leaders to throw the spotlight again upon one of the most radical planks in the Communist program, the establishment of a Negro republic in the far South.

Approved Discrimination

Yokinen is being subjected to the discipline of the party because, under questioning of his superiors, he approved of the unfriendly treatment accorded two Negroes who attended, as guests of members, a dance given several weeks ago by the Finnish Progressive Society, Inc., at 13 West 126th Street. Yokinen is a member of that club but was not at the dance. He is such a humble member of the Communist party that no one at the office of Israel Amter, head of the New York Communists, knew his given name.

His trial is being conducted, however, Mr. Amter said, as a test case in line with the general program of the party against any form of racial discrimination.

According to officials of the club the difficulties at the dance began when several of the girls present refused to dance with the Negroes. The Negroes then, it is said, "raised the issue" and the Communist officials took it up.

The club is a social organization and has no connection with the Communist party, but a few of its members are Communists. These were questioned by their superiors on their attitude toward the affair and Yokinen was found to be tainted with "white chauvinism." Such a serious disrespect for one of the

cardinal tenets of the party, absolute racial equality, could be met only by a trial before the whole body of his peers in communal court assembled.

Red Faces Expulsion

It will not be a mock trial, Mr. Amter said, but a real one and a verdict of guilty will mean Yokinen's expulsion from the party. Even if he is acquitted the suspicion of irregularity will remain and, if the precedent in such cases is followed, he will be assigned Communistic duties which will bring him into contact with Negroes, so as to cure him of his prejudices.

The audience will select the jury of twelve good men and true by nomination from the floor and election by raising of hands. The prosecution will be conducted by Clarence Hathaway, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of America. The defense has been entrusted to Richard B. Moore, Communist candidate for Attorney General in the last election. The jury will duly render a verdict and also pass judgment. Mr. Amter estimated that about three hours would be required for the trial.

Leader Demands Equality

White chauvinism, according to Mr. Amter, manifests itself in "crude and crass form," in total disregard of the Negro's rights, in lynching, and in the position held by the Negro in the deep South.

"But there is a more subtle form," he added, "that is equally reprehensible and against which the Communist party contends at all times. There are many in the North who say, 'Yes, I would have dinner with a Negro. Many of my best friends are Negroes. But I would not allow my sister or my daughter to marry a Negro.' We will fight that attitude to the end."

Warming up to his subject, the Communist leader demanded full and absolute social, economic and political equality for the Negro and all other races, and predicted that the white workers of the South, as well as the North, will see that they get it, by revolutionary means if necessary.

Going further, he demanded that the Negroes be given that portion of the far South from Arkansas through Mississippi to Alabama, where they are in a majority, as their own republic, presumably affiliated with his anticipated Soviet government of the remainder of the United States. The whites in the Negro republic, he said, would have "only minority rights." Revolution, he admitted, probably would be necessary to accomplish the whole program.

As a means to prepare the Negro for this state of affairs, Mr. Amter said, articles in support of the idea are being written in such Communist organs as "The Southern Worker," published at Birmingham, Ala., which reach the Southern white and Negro workers.

Bill To Throttle Communist Plot Being Prepared

Measure Patterned On Michigan Law Likely To Be Offered Saturday

State Investigating Attorney General On Trail Of Red Agents Among Negroes Of Blackbelt

Thoroughly aroused and concerned over disclosure that Communist agents have for some time been engaged in efforts to organize negroes on farms in Alabama, especially in the Black Belt, as members of the Communist party, and incite them against the white landlords from whom they rent, prominent lawyers throughout the State are now engaged in careful research, looking to the prompt drafting of a law to place an effective curb on such activities, it was learned yesterday.

Alabama's present statutes applicable to such a situation are inadequate to deal with it as severely as its gravity warrants, it is said. This condition is to be remedied at once, however, it is understood, and the prospective bill, which will in no wise affect freedom of the press, or free speech in the State, may be introduced in the Legislature when that body reconvenes tomorrow.

Though numerous suggestions have been made, it was ascertained, as to the form of the proposed new statute, it is believed it will very likely be modeled after the Michigan law, which it seems is regarded by legal authorities as being one of the best and most satisfactory now in effect. This law is aimed against the spreading of any doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing political or industrial change and reform. It makes the advocacy of such a doctrine, whether by word of mouth or in writing, a felony.

Request was filed yesterday with the attorney general's department by Representative R. J. Goode, of Wilcox County, who disclosed the activities of the Communist party among negro farm tenants—that legislation be drafted to control the situation, such legislation not to conflict with the constitutional guarantees of a free press and free speech. Recommendations of those lawyers who have been studying the question are to be submitted to Atty.-Gen. Thomas E. Knight, Jr., for his consideration, it is understood, before he decides on final draft of the law or laws to be proposed.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries Seth P. Storrs has telegraphed Congressman Hamilton Fish, chairman of the House committee engaged in investigating Soviet activities in this country, advising him of the situation. In this message he inquired whether there is anything Alabama officials can do to help the committee, or anything the committee can do to help officials here. An organization meeting set by the Communist agents for March 10, in south Alabama, will not be held, it is believed.

The attorney-general has already begun an investigation of the activities of the Communist organizers, and all citizens who find Communistic printed matter and pamphlets, including such matter which advocates social equality between the races, are requested to send such papers and pamphlets to him.

Trio Held In Communist Arrests To Be Tried Today

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 5.—(AP)—Three men arrested several months ago on vagrancy charges growing out of alleged communistic activities, will be tried in Jefferson Criminal Court tomorrow.

The trio, Harry Jackson, Tom Johnson, and Frank Burns are at liberty under bond. They appealed from convictions in the court of misdemeanors and their first hearing in circuit court resulted in a mistrial.

Tuskegee Negro Willing To Testify

AKRON, OHIO, July 28.—(AP)—G. Louis Alexander, negro communist whose disappearance stirred Barberton for weeks, arrived in Akron today from Tuskegee, Ala., and declared he was ready to go before the Summit County Grand Jury and tell the story of what happened to him last Feb. 2 and Feb. 4. Alexander declared he was beaten on the night of Feb. 2 by three policemen whom he believes he can identify.

The officers asked him if he would leave town if they agreed to release him he said. He told them he would not come back, he declared but the officers took him to the Erie Railroad tracks, beat him with whips, and chased him down the tracks.

Alexander was located at Tuskegee Ala., last Thursday but vanished after receiving a telegram asking him to tell his full story to authorities. Prosecutor Don Isham, traveling from here to Tuskegee, passed Alexander journeying north to Akron.

Alexander's disappearance from Barberton resulted in the filing of abduction charges against three policemen and in the holding of two communist protest meetings that ended in riots. Charges against the policemen were dismissed after preliminary hearings.

Labor-1931
Unions, Strikes, etc.,
HERALD
PALESTINE, TEX.

JUL 24 1931

COMMUNISTS WORKING WITH NEGROES.

Alabama seems a bit disturbed because it has discovered white communists are organizing the negroes of that state. "The Society for the Advancement of the Colored People," well-known to many sections, is the organization through which the communists are working. The above-named society is one of many years' standing, and was organized by misguided northern people, who thought they could work to the advancement of the colored people. It was a worthy effort, and perhaps in some cases good was accomplished. But in the hands of the reds, ignorant negroes have become a serious threat in Alabama. It may be that in other southern states there is that same threat. As operated in some sections, other objectives of the society are political and social equality, and a standard wage scale.

The southern negro is all right, as a rule, when left alone by meddling northern whites and blacks. But when these come in and undertake to teach the negro that he is not getting his just dues, then trouble begins. And when efforts are made to organize the negro into communistic bands, a great harm is done the colored race; too often the colored man is made to suffer for such folly. That is now the case in Alabama, or at least in sections of Alabama, where hundreds of negroes, through fear, have left their homes, and are afraid to return to them.

Manufacturers Record

Baltimore - Md
JUL 16 1931

Fanning the Flame of Hate

ACCORDING to a press report, the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization which contains within its ranks many avowed communists, is preparing to fan the flames of hatred by supporting proposals being made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the filing of suits in various states to test the rights of the negro. "These suits," according to the announcement, "will thrash out issues detailed in a pamphlet 'Black Justice,' issued by the American Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of the Johns Hopkins University, has written a foreword to the pamphlet, it was said."

From the description of the plan, it appears efforts

will be made to declare illegal the right to segregate the negro; to declare unconstitutional the laws which now keep him from marrying into the white race, and to prove that he has not had a trial by due process of law should he be convicted by a court where negroes are barred from juries.

Women are barred from juries in some states and no one has questioned the legality of the conviction of women by men juries. It would seem that this new move is merely a part of the plan of communists to foment trouble and create disorder and unrest.

In fact, since dictating the above, a statement from Alabama has been received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from a colored welfare worker who writes:

"For the past six months I have set myself to the task of routing these Communists with their hell-born propaganda which they are preaching to my people. There has been a marked change with many of the so-called negro leaders."

It was emphasized that outside agitators are only trying to stir up trouble for the future and that this agitation should be offset by the traditional conservatism of the South.

REGRETTABLE DEVELOPMENT

Those negro "Communists" in Alabama who have staged a meeting under conditions of violence in protest against the death sentences imposed upon a group of young men of their race for alleged assault upon young white women, have pursued a course that is calculated to injure rather than benefit their cause.

In the minds of numerous impartial observers and writers both inside and outside of Alabama, there is considerable doubt as to whether or not the death penalty was warranted by the circumstances in the case of these eight young negroes. Effort to secure a calm and unbiased review of the circumstances would be the course best calculated to bring about a final decision that would reflect the dictates of even justice.

The negro "Communitic" demonstration, with its purported threats of violence to the governor and the attendant clashes with the representatives of the law, is quite likely to be fatal to any such objective. Racial prejudices have been unleashed anew and may have the effect of finally closing all avenues of calm reconsideration of the crime involved on the part of the officers of the state. The development is particularly regrettable for that reason.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
Tuesday, July 21, 1931

NEGROES ASKED TO FIGHT REDS

Statement Issued By Leaders Of Race

All of the better class of Alabama negroes are called upon to combat dissemination of communistic propaganda in the state, in a statement signed Monday by a number of Birmingham negro residents. This statement declared only the ignorant masses of negroes are apt to fall prey to the activities of radical organizers.

The statement follows:

"In view of what appears to be a persistent effort to spread communistic propaganda among the unthinking masses of our poor people in Alabama, the undersigned colored citizens of Birmingham and other thoughtful colored persons have felt called upon to combat such an unwholesome and dangerous influence wherever it showed itself.

Whisperings Ignored

"At first, something like two years or more ago, there were whisperings and rumors of the presence among us of communistic agencies secretly at work to disorganize and inflame the laboring classes of both races in the Birmingham district. Probably, because such an idea seemed so utterly foolish we were slow to believe that it amounted to more than mere rumor. But we later learned that we were mistaken, when strangers appeared in Birmingham, held meetings, and advocated doctrines calculated not only to overthrow our form of government but to uproot our very civilization.

"No thoughtful person of our race would think of listening for a moment to such doctrines. But every one is not thoughtful. The unthinking person is easily misled by strangers. Thousands were woefully misled a few years ago by Marcus Garvey with his dream of a great African empire. Fortunately, only a very few persons in Alabama lost money in Garvey's great nightmare; but it was because most of our people listened to their leaders and their white friends who gave them wholesome advice.

Sane Guidance Needed

"No argument is needed to safeguard any sensible negro as against the baneful influence of communism or any other doctrine foreign to our American institutions. He will refuse to be misled. It is the ignorant masses that need attention. Their

condition cries aloud for sane and wholesome guidance. They should not be blamed if their ignorance renders them susceptible to the wiles and decits of smooth-tongued orators bent upon mischief. It merely furnishes another reason, if any were needed, for more widespread practical education for the masses. The blame, we are convinced, should properly rest upon him who artfully contrives to mislead the uninformed.

"We are law abiding and believe profoundly in orderly government. We are opposed to all forms of violence, of course. We do think, however, that some way should be found to go after the real offender in such matters and punish him to the very limit of the law. We trust, too, that every man and woman of the race in Alabama, who is able to do so, will employ every opportunity to lead the less fortunate into the light and help them to protect themselves and our country against the insidious propaganda of our common enemy.

Intensely Loyal

"Our people are at heart intensely loyal to the country that gave them birth. Indeed, their loyalty has never been doubted by the white people in whose midst they live and work and thrive and with whom friendly relations are being cultivated and improved more and more as the years go by."

(Signed) T. C. Windham, contractor; J. W. Goodgame, pastor Sixth Ave. Baptist church; J. J. Pearson; W. R. Brown, president local Dental association; James D. German; P. S. Moten, M. D.; John W. Commons, proprietor Commons Coal & Ice Co.; C. M. Harris, president Davenport & Harris Undertaking Co.; W. B. Driver, principal Tuggle institute; B. J. Anderson, dentist; P. D. Davis, president Birmingham Civic and Commercial Assn.; R. T. Brown, bishop M. E. church; E. W. Thompson; A. M. Brown, M. D.; E. A. Bradford, president local Business league; C. I. Fisher, D. D.; E. A. Brown, attorney.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

JUL 21 1931

Negro and Communist

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Nobody will approve the ruthlessness with which the conservative South will crush Negroes who are foolish enough to turn themselves over to the leadership of the equally ruthless Communists, who are after trouble because trouble makes good Communist propaganda.

While these interracial disturbances are good "copy" for the Communists, they are very bad for the Negroes involved. Verily will it be better for the Negroes to manage their own affairs for a few more generations, rather than to turn them over to wild

propagandists who know nothing of the psychology of the South.

One does not indorse these attacks, even on the Communists. Neither does one indorse a shipwreck or an airplane accident; but one can take precautions against both and sometimes avoid them.

Of course, those of us who know the South, predicted just what sort of a mess this Communist procedure would make. And now the Communists, true to their methods, are turning this terror

to their own account, charging that those who predicted what their folly would lead to, are responsible for the results. They claim that Walter White and William Pickens, who said what the result would be, have made the result—that by merely telling the fools: "You must not do that or the result will be bad," these men really made the result bad. This reminds us of those who executed the "prophet of evil," if the evil actually came, just as if he were the doer.

Even if Communism were established here, the Negro would need to take care of himself against "prejudice"—race and color prejudices—just as he now has to do that. Communism could not immediately change the history and psychology of American white people.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

New York, July 18.

Birmingham Post-Herald
Tuesday, July 21, 1931

Wise Counsel

From Negro Leaders

Timely and thoughtful is the statement made by a number of leading Negro citizens of Birmingham appealing to the more ignorant and more gullible members of their race not to be deceived and misled by Communist propaganda. This wise counsel from their own leaders, men whom they know and trust, should have an immediate effect on those Negroes who have been tempted by Communist agitators.

Even the most uninformed and the most thoughtless of Negroes should be able to realize that the leaders of their race and the white people among whom they have always lived are their true friends and have their real interests more at heart than wandering strangers who come in their midst and put poison in their minds.

It was these leaders of their race and their white friends who, as the statement recalls, warned Negroes hereabouts not to be victimized by Marcus Garvey. They will remember how wise that counsel proved to be. They will also remember that it was the same tried friends among both races who warned them against following after the labor recruiters who a few years ago were luring them into the North. Those of them who went north and were fortunate enough

to be able to come back, and those of them who have relatives and friends in the North who cannot get back, now know that it was good advice. Even when times were good, the lot of Southern Negroes in the North was an unhappy one, and now that times are not so good anywhere, those who were stranded there are faring ill indeed. Up there many of them are not only out of employment, but without friends. Down here some may be without employment just now, but they are not without friends.

If the masses of Negroes will remember who has given them good advice before, they will heed this warning to beware of Communism.

NEGRO LABOR LEADER LOCATED AT TUSKEGEE

AKRON, Ohio, July 23.—(P)—C. Louis Alexander, Barberton negro labor leader, whose disappearance February 4 led to a grand jury investigation and indirectly to two battles between Barberton police and communist sympathizers, has been located at Tuskegee, Ala. Prosecutor Don Isham said today.

Isham said he would leave today for Tuskegee to obtain Alexander's statements for the grand jury investigation of the negro's disappearance.

Three Barberton patrolmen were charged with abduction in connection with Alexander's disappearance, but the charges later were dismissed.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

AUG 2 1931

White Trousers And Silk Hats at Radical Rally

7,500 Communists at Union Square Pageant Against 'Coming War With Soviet'

Appeals Made for Strikers

Many Grievances Aired at Orderly Demonstration

As a protest against "the coming war," some 7,500 Communists staged yesterday in Union Square the most elaborate outdoor demonstration they have yet held.

A band in white trousers, a pageant in silk hat and red bandannas, a huge and solid platform which a squad of Communists put up before the meeting and dismantled immediately afterward, not only one but two sets of loud speakers, and a perfect forest of illustrated banners made the affair seem opulent and almost bourgeois.

Though many of the comrades appeared without coats and ties, according to good Communist principles, the prevalence of clean white trousers made Union Square bloom like a capitalistic summer resort.

Police Have Little Trouble

The gathering was held as a demonstration against, specifically, "the threatened invasion of the Soviet Union, for defense of the coming German working-class revolution, against unemployment, wage cuts and speed-up, against the persecution of the foreign-born and the lynching of Negroes." Despite all these grievances, nothing happened, no one was hurt, no one was arrested, and a huge turnout of policemen had a day of comparative rest.

President Hoover, the American Federation of Labor and the Socialists were booed in orthodox Communist fashion. A Negro miner with a lamp on his cap stood on the platform to present grievances of the Pennsylvania miners. H. Peretz, red-headed boy Communist and member of the Young Pioneers, damned capitalism in piping voice. A message from a similar Communist demonstration in London was read amid loud cheers. There was sympathy for the striking silk workers in Paterson, "working nine and a half hours for \$1.40."

Sam Darcy, chairman, told "all those who will fight even at the sacrifice of their life for the proletarian fatherland, the Soviet Union," in case of capitalist invasion, to raise their hands, and 7,500 arms went up amid more cheers.

"For God, for capitalism and for sale," read one of the many banners, while another, with a top-hatted capitalist head on it, read, "Quick Henry, the Flit!" Others proclaimed: "Six Chinese writers murdered by tools of Wall Street!" "Not a cent for war! All war funds for the unemployed." "Down with A. F. L. labor fakers!" "Demand a 20 per cent reduction in rent," and "Withdraw United States forces and missionaries from China."

Pageant Well Received

When the speakers were through the platform was given over to a pageant. Two capitalists in silk hats stalked back and forth, drove a group of coatless proletariats to work with whiplike motions and piled up boxes of profits. Tin-hatted soldiers then armed the proletariats to fight one another, but in the background the latter spied a red-bandanaed group representing Soviet workers, toiling happily before a background of placards about the Five-Year Plan. The proletariats suddenly refused to fight and killed the capitalists instead. Every one cheered this happy ending, the sprucely dressed "Proletarian Front Band" burst into the "Internationale" and police began gently herding the crowd out of Union Square.

Under police permit the Communists first gathered in Madison Square and marched down Broadway to Union Square with a police escort. Forty patrolmen were on duty there, with another sixty hidden away in buildings in case of emergency. Ten mounted men, detectives of the bomb squad, and Inspector Thomas F. Walsh were also on hand. The meeting in Union Square began at 1:30 and concluded at 3:40.

Speakers included Louis Hyman, president, and Ben Gold, organizer of the Needle Trades Industrial Union; William Patterson, Negro organizer, and Israel Amter, district organizer for the Communist party; Jack Stachel, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity

League; John Marks, district organizer of the Young Communist League, and others.

Labor-1931

Communist Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

THE BUZZARDS SWARM AGAIN

(The Montgomery Advertiser)

The white buzzards that swarmed into the afflicted South in the wake of the heroic Union Army, after Appomattox, lit on the shoulders of the Negro freedmen and whispered tales of wealth and power into their trusting, gullible ears. While the Negroes listened the buzzards fingered their pockets, put dangerous notions into their heads, made countless new enemies for them to contend against, and in the end caused many of them to be slain and many more to be flogged, and deprived all of the full advantages which accrue to those who have the full confidence and sympathy of their friends and neighbors.

The carpet-bagger buzzard promised the Negro forty acres and a mule, promised him political freedom and power, he promised him all the social privileges which the whites enjoyed. The economic, social and political gap between white and black was to be bridged by a simple laying on of hands—hands which would not be lifted again until they had seized the pennies in the poor negro's pocket and the vote accompanying it, by which vote the carpet-bagger would presently put himself in a position to loot everybody, including particularly the whites.

The carpet-bagger loved nobody but himself, he was interested in nobody but himself. He was a callous adventurer out to levy tribute on all who had anything subject to levy. He was particularly ambitious for political power. His opportunity left little to be desired, what with universal poverty, the disfranchisement of the ruling whites now become friendless, the joy of the Negro in his new-found freedom, and his natural belief in the benevolence of his deliverers.

But that is an old story. All who know anything know about it. They know that the greatest misfortune inflicted upon the South after the war was inflicted upon the Negro by his fanatical friends in the North and the buzzards that swarmed South to loot him in the moment of his illusory new hope.

Now the buzzards are swarming again and lighting on the Negro shoulders to whisper evil words into the somewhat wiser, but still trusting, ear of the black man in the lower

economic scale. These buzzards, most of them white, some of them black, finding thousands of Negroes, like thousands of whites, in economic despair, are pleading with them to resort to extreme action. The prospective communist recruit is told that he has nothing to lose, and much to gain, by rising in force against the white man and his property. He is told to seize what he wants at all costs. Hungry and ignorant, he sometimes gains his consent to yield to these blandishments. Even the congenial conservatism of the Negro does not always save him from this blunder. And so Communist organizers are making some progress here and there in the South. They are getting recruits—

And with each recruit, if we may believe the dispatches, they seem to be getting \$5! Enough to buy pork and corn meal for one Negro's family and to keep it alive for a month.

And of course the Communist is beginning to get some of his gullible recruits killed and cause them to kill others. Witness recent unfortunate events in Tallapoosa county.

These Communist buzzards are inveigling ignorant and foolish Negroes to engage in the most hopelessly one-sided affair imaginable. They haven't a chance in the world to accomplish anything worth while nor to acquire anything worth while. At best they will be looted by unscrupulous organizers, who themselves usually play safe. At the worst they will invite death and a new outbreak of ill-will and distrust.

The alignments, however, are not wholly racial, though primarily they are racial. The fact is that every Negro property owner in Alabama has as much at stake in such a contest as this as any white property owner. He is as much hated and would be destroyed as quickly.

The victims of these miserable buzzards are in need of wise counsel. They should have it made plain to them alike by white and black friends that what they contemplate is folly, that it can lead only to their own downfall and greater misery, and to greater difficulties for their whole race in the South. They should be told that it were better to suffer the ills that now afflict them than to invite greater ills to come.

They should be told to beware of buzzards which historically have been the Negro's greatest enemy!

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

AUG 4 1931

Red Riot Kills 3 in Chicago; Many Injured

Mob of 5,000 Fills South Side Street and Starts Trouble Over Eviction of Woman From Her Flat

Police Use Riot Guns As Crowd Threatens

3 of Them Injured; One Has Fractured Skull; All the Dead Are Negroes

Special to the Herald Tribune

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Three men were shot and killed and several others were seriously wounded this afternoon in a battle between police squads and rioters, led by Communist agitators, near Fiftyeth and Dearborn Streets, in the heart of Chicago's "Black Belt." All of the dead are Negroes. About twenty persons were hurt all told.

The trouble started with the eviction of a woman, Rose Warrick, from a flat. Two municipal court bailiffs, carrying out the eviction order, moved her furniture to the street. There the property was left, with policemen guarding it.

Reports that Communists were gathering came to the Wabash Avenue station, and Lieutenant John Hardy, Sergeant John Busch and three patrolmen went to the scene in a patrol wagon. When they arrived the advance guard, perhaps 100 or more of the Communist-led mob, already was on hand. They advanced with shouts of "Put that furniture back!" and "We want something to eat." Next the bolder spirits began to carry the household articles back into the flat. At this point Lieutenant Hardy and his aids seized three men whom they believed to be ringleaders and sent them away in the patrol wagon.

Lieutenant Hardy, seeing the rest of

the mob pushing forward from the south—there were 5,000 in the street—went along with the wagon to gather reinforcements.

While the first detail of police was on its way to the station another detail arrived. In it were Patrolmen John McFadden, Martin Ernst and Fred Graham, the latter a Negro. With Lieutenant Busch this small detail faced the thousands of shouting men under the Red banner.

For a while their determined stand held back the front ranks of the advancing mob. Then something—it may have been a brick tossed at the police, a threatening gesture or the drawing of a knife among the leaders—became a signal for the mob to sweep forward.

McFadden, Ernst and Graham, with the lieutenant, drew their pistols and fired. Some of those in the crowd, according to reports, fired back. Others drew knives and razors. Those without such weapons went forward with sticks and stones.

The police squad was all but overwhelmed when Lieutenant Hardy again reached the scene with reserves in motor cars. The new details drew their riot guns and fired into the mob, which withdrew. McFadden's skull was fractured and his face had gashes from the knives of the Negro Communists. Ernst, too, was bleeding from many cuts and blows. Graham was less seriously injured.

The mob slowly gave way, leaving three of their number dead on the pavement. Twenty or more of the mob were arrested. The wounded policemen were taken to Mercy Hospital.

Only one of the slain Negroes, John O'Neill, 734 East Forty-third Street, had been identified late tonight.

Communist agitation has been persistent among the Negroes on the South Side for months.

Chicago's Rent Riot

By FRANK L. HAYES

ON August 3, Chicago was startled by tidings that three Negroes had been killed in a clash between populace and police. The shooting occurred when a police squad in riot formation attempted to disperse a crowd of Negroes who had congregated to move the furniture of an evicted woman back into the apartment from which bailiffs had dislodged her. Similar gatherings to undo evictions had taken place previously in Negro neighborhoods, where a communist Unemployed Council has been intensely active of late. This particular gathering saw the first blood shed in a protest against unemployment, and it was the blood of a people little prone to radical uprising.

Ten days before the tragedy, a Negro clergyman was present at a conference of an informal committee of social workers and other thoughtful citizens organized to formulate a program for the alleviation of unemployment. Another member of the committee suggested meetings once a week. The Negro member rose and said, "This is not an academic question. We ought to meet every night. An immediate program is needed. Matters have become tense. I believe something serious may happen any day in my district."

The district to which he referred is that frequently called the Black Belt, where live a majority of Chicago's 234,000 Negroes. It is an extensive section stretching southward from the edge of the central business district, and under the analysis of sociologists falls into various more or less distinct areas ranging from those of high delinquency, deteriorated housing, and unstable family life to those of low delinquency rate, comfortable living conditions, sound family life.

In this general district are found distinctive evidences of achievement. There are said to be more kinds of business and professional enterprise carried on by Negroes in Chicago than anywhere else in the Union, and likewise more Negroes in clerical and executive positions. As elsewhere, the majority depend on wages for a livelihood.

From the recognized and influential leaders, who are opposed to radical doctrine, to the masses, who are unacquainted with its issues, Negroes, as I have pointed out, are conservative as regards labor action, religion and politics.

With few exceptions, such as a relatively recent boycott in Chicago of chain stores which sold to Negroes but did not employ them until this pressure was used, Negroes have not been aggressive in demanding economic rights. It is well known that for several reasons there has been little organization of Negroes into trade-unions, although within the last few years the movement has advanced somewhat in popular favor.

In theology the Negro is usually traditional and orthodox. The Negro church is the first institution in which the Negro found self-expression and autonomy, and for years the pulpit was the chief agency among Negroes for community leader-

ship and social control. There are a few modernists, a few cults, and occasional free-thinkers, but the majority cleave to "the old-time religion."

In politics, Negroes of Chicago, as of most communities except Harlem, are fairly solid in their support of the Republican party. There are Negro democrats and Negroes who are anti-machine republicans, but the majority vote the straight ticket, follow the guidance of the regular party leaders, and believe in the dictum of Frederick Douglass that "the Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea."

THE history of radical agitation in this milieu is no secret. In 1924 a Negro, subsequently last heard from in Moscow, attempted to organize in Chicago what he called a Negro Labor Congress. From that time until 1931 communism made little headway among Negroes, except to recruit some young sophisticates, including a few who found themselves with college diplomas and no prospect of employment except as porters until they were attracted by the chance of an education in Russia and recognition by a regime which professed to disregard color lines.

These commanded scant influence among their own people. When a society of college people brought radical speakers to its platform the program was discouraged. As one Negro leader says, "Communists were hardly heard of among us until their announced espousal of the cause of the Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case."

That espousal was an entering wedge. The next step was to link the compassion and sense of injustice aroused by this means with the unemployed Negroes' deepening despair. Some Negroes joined the Unemployed Council's spectacular pilgrimage to the state legislature to demand relief and unemployment insurance. Even that created little stir in the Negro community at large, though the failure of the legislature to offer any sort of constructive program may have deepened some Negroes' disillusionment with the powers that be, and heightened the prestige of the communists, who offered them an outlet of articulate protest. Discontent is inflamed less by agitation than by indifference. For the sparks of agitation were the same sparks which kindled nothing of consequence in former years. What was the tinder which they found ready to be ignited in 1931?

For one thing, in Chicago as elsewhere, inadequate development of community programs of recreation have left the unemployed man to turn to the communists' meeting in the park as the only show.

Perhaps a more basic factor is the question of shelter and housing. The districts in which most Negroes of Chicago must live lack dwellings suitable for his purposes, and there is inevitable congestion. Rents are often high. The excellent Rosenwald apartments are popular and successful but do not come within the reach of the small wage-earner. Among the hundreds sleeping in the parks are some without homes and some who find the open air more comfortable in

hot weather than the homes they have. There must be many of the former, judging from the numbers housed in free lodging-houses during the winter. For a bad housing situation has been made much worse by the cessation of wages. There have been many evictions.

Not only the renter but also the small landlord has suffered. I know of several—a small real-estate man, a congregation worshipping in a store, a home-buyer with tenants who have not paid their rent for a year. Surveys have shown that a surprising percentage of Negroes are attempting to pay for homes. Many adopt the expedient of renting part of the premises to others. Many have lost their homes because the rent stopped.

The slump in home values, with other effects of the depression, was disastrous to neighborhood banks. Two in the district have kept open. Seven (one of them formed by the merger of two) have closed. Two moved out of the district. The first three to close had among their 72,560 depositors 65,310 Negroes, who had on deposit in these banks alone \$5,756,000, exclusive of stock and securities of doubtful value.

The root of it all is of course unemployment, a problem to all groups, but in this case complicated by the handicap of race. Figures of the Urban League show that Negroes, forming 5 per cent of the population of Chicago, form 16 per cent of the unemployed. Other cities show a similar disparity of percentages, some less, some greater. The Negro has been idle longer than other workers because he is the last hired and the first fired. He has even been displaced as a porter in a number of establishments where he was employed for years.

Most aspects of the situation are not local, but general. What happened in Chicago may happen in another city shortly unless averted by steps taken in time.

A little late, Chicago is moving to lock the stable-door before more horses are stolen. There is no dearth of suggested programs, and some prospect of concerted action. The white real-estate operators, after a discussion of their troubles, undertook to confer with social agencies and to see what could be done about setting public works in motion. Negro conservative leaders have given a hearing to the Unemployed Council. Official and unofficial committees, white and black citizens, public and private agencies, all of them are at work.

There is some assurance that food and shelter will be looked to, and these are needful. But when white leaders talk only in terms of bread-lines and feeding-stations, the Negro reminds them: "You tried that last winter, brother; what we want out here is jobs."

Labor-1931

Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

2 SLAIN IN WOODLAND A VENUE EVICTION RIOT

Witnesses Say Squad Officers Beat and Knocked Down Those Who
Stood Looking on — Policeman Among Four Probably Fatally
Wounded — 2 Dead are Negroes

Two men are dead and four others lay critically wounded as a result of an eviction riot which broke out here Tuesday evening in East 47th street near Woodland Ave. The dead, both colored, are John Raiford, 54 of 5606 Cooper Ct. and Edward Jackson, 40 whose address was not learned. *Cleveland, Ohio.*

According to reports the trouble is said to have broken out when members attending a Communist meeting in the vicinity of East 47th street, learned that the household effects of one Foster Harp, 2396 East 47th street had been removed from his home as the result of an eviction order enforced earlier in the day.

On receiving this advice the let wounds sustained in the me- Communist group is said to have lee while Police Lieutenant Owen immediately drawn to a close, McAdams and Patrolman Walter after resolving to march to the Wingate are reported to be in a ousted family's home and place critical condition at Charity Hos- the goods back in the house. pit. Lieutenant McAdams re- When the police received word ceived a bullet wound in the leg that disorder was going on in the and one in the arm when mem- neighborhood two squads were bers of the mob wrested his pis- immediately dispatched to the to from him. Patrolman Win- scene. Witnesses say that the gate was seriously clubbed over officers jumped from their cars the head and kicked in the face with drawn gun and began pom- when he lost his club to the mob elling and knocking down persons Wingate is reported to be suffer- of the gathering as they nudged from a fractured skull and their way through the crowd other injuries, whence a woman (white) was de- crying the act.

At this point persons of the mob began fighting back at the slugging policemen, then there was tussling, the crack of night- sticks against the heads of the most vigorous resistance and finally the crack of revolver shots and the screams of women and children.

A riot call following this episode brought additional squad cars to the scene bearing riot guns and tear gases, but upon their arrival most of the mob had fled, while police emergencies were busying themselves with the task of taking from the street the dead and wounded.

David Nevals, 67, of 2873 Sid- way avenue and Henry White, 32, of 2526 East 39th street are in custody of the police after re- ceiving treatment for minor bul-

30,000 AT FUNERAL RITES FOR VICTIMS OF CLEVELAND RED RIOT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—While a crowd estimated at more than 20,000 people, both black and white, lined the curbs along Central avenue Saturday morning, a funeral cortege of nearly 8,000 colored and white Communists and their sympathizers bore the remains of John Grayford and Edward

Jackson, colored Reds who were killed in a rent riot here Tuesday of last week, to their final resting place in Graceland cemetery.

As in the case of the protest parade funeral of the victim of the Chicago rent riot last August, flaming banners and inflammatory signs urging workers to unite, Negroes and w' ites to join in revolt, demands for unemployment insurance, suspension of the rent laws, etc., were borne by the paraders and figured largely in the cortege. The hearses bearing the bodies of the two victims were draped in red, children and women in the parade wore red sashes and arm bands, and a large number of floral funeral designs, all in red flowers followed the procession.

Later in the evening a delegation numbering several hundred from the Communist headquarters waited upon Director of Safety Barry to demand security from police brutality, and hospital treatment for the five wounded Communists who were lodged in jail. Barry also agreed that there would be no police interference with orderly protest and demonstration meeting or with the distribution of Communist leaflets.

Following this tragic outburst, social organizations, welfare institutions, and other agencies met with city officials to work out plans for the relief of the unemployed men and women in the city.

*Manufacturers Record
Baltimore, Md.*

Oct 30 1931

Communism Among Southern Negroes

RECURRENT outbreaks by misguided negroes at some points in the South must not be ignored as mere incidents or news items. Behind the race disturbances at Birmingham, Camp Hill and other places is the menace of actual communism, operating through an effective and unwitting tool. In its knowledge of the friendliness, loyalty and tractability of the Southern negro, the South should not fail to realize that disturbing outsiders are actively at work and are playing on the weak side of the negro nature.

Warning of the communist activities among the negroes in the South now takes two new phases, both of negro origin. On one line, a negro paper appeals to members of its race to resist the false doctrines and false promises of communist inciters in the South. On another, Rev. P. Colfax Rameau of the Welfare Social Uplift Service in Alabama says in a letter to Major T. Barton Baird of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company:

"If you and other Southern leaders have any doubts as to this active communist campaign that is being carried on in Alabama among my people, 'you just keep on sleeping,' as an old darky once said. I tell you that on awaking in some morning in the near future you will be confronted with the ignition of an inter-racial volcano that will cause many innocent men, women and children to suffer."

Under his own caption, "Communist party and its Southern program that is being preached to my people, its slogan 250,000 negro members in Alabama in five years," Rev. Rameau quotes the communist appeal to the Southern negro to take an aggressive part in the proposed world revolution. The lure of race equality is emphasized and white and black inter-marriage is dangled as bait before the Southern negro's imagination. A mirror is held up to the Southern negro in which he sees his reflection as a "rapidly sinking black comrade" and "a victim of black oppression" and a pariah who can be saved only by "uniting with the principles of the communist party." These principles include the overthrow of civilization by bloodshed; also, enforced racial equality.



Defender 10-17-31. **CAUSE OF COMMUNIST RIOT**—A scene in front of a residence at 2693 E. 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio, after police and members of the communists engaged in a fight over the eviction of a family. Two "reds" were slain and three policemen injured. Thirty thousand persons of both races took part in a mass funeral for the victims of the police bullets.

One recent result of such appeal and personal re-tiveness. The failure of the South to grasp the gravity of the danger is thus explained by the Gadsden Southern white people to help save the negro for the South" and to help him help himself. The Southern people are in large measure guardians of the negroes and their welfare, and as such owe it to their wards to protect them against evil influences from other areas.

"The whole trouble at Camp Hill, in which more than one negro has been killed and more than 30 are under arrest, and racial ill-feeling has been aroused, was caused by interlopers and meddlers from another section of the country. White men from New York went down and organized negroes into a union through which they were encouraged to demand such impossible things as social equality and intermarriage with the whites. It was inevitable that such an organization would soon or late bring its members into conflict with the authorities."

The gravity of the situation in the South was pictured in the report by a joint committee of the New York Legislature, in part, as follows:

"Propaganda among negroes falls into two general groups, supported in the main by liberals, socialists and other radicals among the whites. Agitation is being carried on among the negroes looking to the consolidation of the negro race throughout the world."

For several years, the incitement of the Southern negro by communists and other agitators has been a matter of common knowledge. Frequent outbreaks of violence have given proof of its destructive effect.

"The superior manner in which some Southern newspapers have been 'laughing off' the menace of communism has contributed nothing toward checking the evil, and the time has come when they should awaken to the actual peril of the situation and treat seriously an evil that long since passed the joking stage."

"'Red' outrages have become all too common in the South, breaking out first in Tennessee and the Carolinas and then spreading rapidly into other states. More recently, Birmingham has had a bitter dose of communistic medicine, dynamite having been freely used in the promotion of 'Red' rackets in that city. One effect has been to awaken the press to an evil it has been inclined to discount."

"Profiting by the indifference of press and public, the communistic forces * * * send trained crews into communities where 'jobs' are to be done and the deadly work is performed overnight."

Undisturbed by outside agitators, the Southern negro is by no means a "menace." His creed is expressed in the Rameau letter: "State laws prohibiting 'intermarriage' are laws based on the Law of Race Distinction, as ordained by God Himself for the building of a better social order within the ranks of

The negro situation in the South will assume shape as a serious danger to both the white people and the black if agitation by communists and other evil influences is permitted to continue. The radical incitement must be stopped forthwith.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

RACE EQUALITY TRIAL HELD IN NEW YORK CITY

Finnish Janitor Who Showed Prejudice Against Negroes is Given Punishment.

MUST MAKE APOLOGY

2,000 Crowd Room at the First Hearing of Kind Ever Held in the United States.

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—August Yokinen, janitor of the Finnish Workers' Educational Club at 15 W. 126th street, was expelled from the Communist party Sunday afternoon on charges of showing race prejudice against Negroes, at a public trial attended by 2,000 Communists in the New Harlem Casino at 116th street and Lenox avenue.

It was the first Communist trial to be held in America and party leaders intimated that similar action would be taken whenever it was felt that party discipline demanded it.

Called "White Chauvinism"

The special "crime for which Yokinen was brought to book yesterday was "white chauvinism". This consists of any violation of the principle proclaimed by the Communists of complete political, economic and social equality of whites with Negroes.

The offense with which Yokinen was charged, occurred six weeks ago when three colored persons attended a dance of the Finnish Workers Club and instead of receiving the welcome fellow workers which they expected, were pushed into a corner and barely escaped being ejected. Yokinen, according to the indictment, to which he pleaded guilty, not only failed to jump at the throats of those who would eject the colored comrades, as the Communist prosecuting attorney put it yesterday, but expressed agreement with those who disliked the colored Americans' presence.

Yokinen, a strong, stocky, stolid, pleasant-faced Finlander, who speaks and understands almost no English, sat patiently and penitently through the three hours of emotional speeches which filled the proceedings and then heard through an interpreter the judgment of the workers' jury.

Must "Expiate His Sin."

The verdict proclaimed that he be forthwith expelled from the party, but with the condition that he might be readmitted after he had expiated his sin and proved his worthiness by the performance of five herculean labors.

When all this had been explained to Yokinen in Finnish he solemnly nodded his head and said, "I will do it, I did wrong at the club."

He admitted having been influenced by white chauvinism, which he attributed to American imperialism.

"I refuse and condemn my former attitude, and I want to prove it," he said. "I appeal to you not to deprive me of an opportunity to work for the full equality of the Negro and the solidarity of Negro and white workers."

Thousands At Meeting

The hall, usually the setting for dances, was crowded to the doors long before the proceedings began. Everyone of the 1,900 chairs was occupied and 1,000 more persons stood about. Hundreds of colored persons, some of them women with babies in their arms, were among them. Party leaders announced that 113 fraternal orders and other organizations were represented, and that 211 delegates were in attendance.

Party workers moved up and down the aisles selling magazines and badges. The walls were dotted with placards such as "Race Inferiority Is White Ruling Class Lie" and "Smash All Jim Crow Laws and Practices."

The Jury of fourteen members was nominated from the audience. Seven of them were Negroes and one of these seven was a woman.

Communists Party

BIASED FINNISH JANITOR OUSTED FROM RED PARTY

He Wanted To Throw Negroes Out Of Workers' Dance

2,000 IN "COURT"

First Case Of Kind In U. S. Tried By A Jury Of 14

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because he

showed race prejudice against Ne-

groes, August Yokinen, white, jan-

itor of the Finnish Workers' Educa-

tional Club at 15 West 126th St., was

expelled from the Communist Party

at a public trial attended by 2,000

Communists in the New Harlem Ca-

sino at 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

The trial, held Sunday afternoon,

was the first Communist trial to be

staged in this country, and party

leaders declared that similar action

would be taken whenever it was felt

that party discipline demanded it.

He was expelled from the party but,

in accordance with the recommenda-

tions of the jury, will be given a period

of six months to a year in which to

redeem himself and qualify for read-

mittance by deeds which will make

manifest his devotion to the cause of

racial equality, a fundamental tenet

of the party's creed.

The specific offense for which Yokin-

en was put on trial was his approval of

the unfriendly treatment which three

Negro Communists received at a Fin-

nish Workers Club dance in Harlem

six weeks ago when several of the girls

present declined to dance with them

and moves were made to eject them

from the hall.

Must Work For Equality

The jury demanded that the erring

comrade distinguish himself in the

struggle for solidarity of Negro and

white workers. The program outlined

was a rigorous one.

He must aid the cause in every way

possible, by calling a mass meeting at

the Finnish Educational Workers' Club,

at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, was

the doorway to the hall, but there was

no interference with the meeting.

The hall of the New Harlem Casino,

entrance and another stood aloofly at

the doorway to the hall, but there was

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commodations for 800, when the judge called upon Mr. Hathaway to open the trial.

The editor-prosecutor spoke for forty-five minutes, outlining the facts in the case, castigating Yokinen for not "jumping at the throats of those who 'Jim Crow' restaurants in Harlem, and would eject his Negro comrades" and finally by putting himself in "the forefront and vanguard" of the struggle against "white chauvinism" in all the clubs and organizations to which he belongs.

Perspiration streamed down his face as he carried his impassioned plea for the expulsion of Yokinen beyond the case in point and made it a general and official vindication of the Communist party's platform of absolute racial equality. Yokinen was not alone in his role of defendant as the affair became a mass trial of race prejudice.

Rising for the defense, Mr. Moore admitted that his client had transgressed, but was sorry and would not do it again. He pleaded that Yokinen should not be made a "Paschal Lamb," politically slaughtered for an offense he had committed through ignorance. His client would regard expulsion from the Communist as worse than death, he declared.

As for myself, he shouted, gesticulating wildly, "I would rather have my head severed from my body by the lynchers than to be expelled from the Communist Internationale."

A tremendous and long-continued roar of applause greeted this declaration. The attorney wiped his brow and resumed his argument.

"Although Yokinen has forfeited his right to remain in the vanguard of the working forces," he said, "do not destroy him, but save him for the cause. Do not be so eager for the blood of Comrade Yokinen, but let us examine ourselves, each and every one, and see if we are free from this taint which is upon him."

Yokinen, a strong, stocky, stolid, pleasant-faced Finlander, who speaks and understands almost no English, sat patiently and penitently through the three hours of emotional speeches which filled the proceedings and then heard through an interpreter the judgment of the workers' jury.

Mr. Hathaway declared that the Communist party was committed to the abolishing of all customs, "whether marriage laws or laws preventing a Negro bathing in a Finnish bath tub" which prevented Negroes enjoying full equality with whites in every way, and advocated giving the land to the Negroes in the "black belt" of the South with full right to organize the sort of government they wished and separate from the United States.

Boos For DePriest

The defense attorney diverged to mention "the yellow government of Ramsay MacDonald," and a bellowing "Boo!" bounced back from the audience almost before he had completed the name. There were boos also for Norman Thomas, Matthew Woll, William Green, and such Negroes as Representatives and Senators. The walls were dotted with placards such as "Race Inferiority Is White Ruling Class Lie" and "Smash All Jim Crow Laws and Practices." Negro reporters and cameramen and Communist correspondents crowded the press table.

Four policemen stood at the street entrance and another stood aloofly at the doorway to the hall, but there was no interference with the meeting.

State Moves Quickly to End Communist Work Among Negroes

Agricultural Commissioner Storrs
Wires Representative Fish for In-
formation and Offering Help to
Stamp Out Activity in Black
Belt and Wiregrass

Their activities in the industrial
section of the state having been ex-
posed in an investigation by the Fish
congressional committee probing so-
viet activities in the United States,
communist agents have taken to the
agricultural sections, principally the
black belt and the wiregrass in an
effort to incite negro uprisings and
other disturbances.

This information, supported by lit-
erature seized in Wilcox county has
been placed before Governor Miller
and Attorney General Knight by Rep-
resentative Goode. Wilcox, with a
request that steps considered neces-
sary in the premises be taken.

Prior to placing the matter before
the governor and attorney general,
Mr. Goode conferred with Commis-
sioner of Agriculture Storrs. Mr.
Storrs said Thursday that the princi-
ple objective now is to determine
how far the movement has spread or
if the summary action taken in Wil-
cox county to prevent such move-
ments had had the desired effect. Re-
ports of communist activity among
negroes have been received from
Lowndes county, in the black belt
and Henry county among others in
the wiregrass section.

Desiring to co-operate with the
federal government in any investi-
gation to be undertaken, Mr. Storrs
has dispatched the following tele-
gram to Representative Hamilton
Fish at Washington:

"So-called communist party of U.
S. A. conducting organization cam-
paign in black belt of Alabama to
organize negroes against landlords
and establish forms of national,
state and local governments. Please
advise if any laws now on federal
statute books of benefit in prevent-
ing such activities. Is there anything

you can do to help us or anything
we can do to help you?

No answer had been received late
Thursday.

The literature seized in Wilcox
county was described as highly in-
flammatory, urging the overthrow of
the government, seizure of property,
social equality and an armed march
on constituted authorities if neces-
sary to carry out purposes.

The suggestion arose at the capi-
tol Thursday that corrective legis-
lation may be required to meet such
future situations although section
3208 of the criminal code provides
punishment for "criminal anarchy."
The maximum penalty for such an
offense is 10 years in prison and a
\$5,000 fine.

RUSH TO PASS LAW AGAINST COMMUNISTS

South States Have
Criminal Syndicalist
Laws for Passage

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—
Four Southern states are now rush-
ing new laws to smash the growing
struggles of the starving workers
and croppers.

In Texas and North Carolina crim-
inal syndicalist laws aimed at the
Communist and revolutionary work-
ers are now before the state legisla-
ture. The North Carolina law pro-
vides for 10 years in the pen for
S. A. conducting organization cam-
paign in black belt of Alabama to
organize negroes against landlords
and establish forms of national,
state and local governments. Please
advise if any laws now on federal
statute books of benefit in prevent-
ing such activities. Is there anything

In New Orleans the city council is
preparing to pass a new ordinance
making it a crime to print revolu-
tionary literature or for fighting
working-class organizations to even
hold meetings.

In Alabama the state legislature,
not satisfied with the present crim-
inal anarchy law which provides for
ten years in prison for militant
workers and croppers, are putting
through a new and more drastic law
aimed directly at the Communist
Party. At the same time the present
vagrancy law will be amended to in-
clude all Communists as vagrants
liable to one year on the inhuman
chain gang.

The big landlords in the legislature
are frantic at the growing strength
of the Communist Party in the Ala-
bama Black Belt, where the Negro
croppers are rallying around the
Party in increasing numbers.

The workers must answer these
laws with a determined fight to
smash through this wall of anti-
working-class laws.

RED\$ CHARGE DALLAS KLAN WITH LASHING

Two Communists Plan to Return
to Texas to Continue Or-
ganization Drive

DECLARE POLICE ASSISTED

International Labor Defense As-
serts Authorities Are Not
Pushing Case

KANSAS CITY, March 14 (AP)—
Paul Cline, Communist party dis-
trict organizer, today charged mem-
bers of the Ku Klux Klan with ab-
ducting and flogging Lewis Hurst
and C. J. Coder, Communist organi-
zers, at Dallas, Texas, last Thurs-
day. He alleged the police had con-
nived with the mob.

Cline said Hurst and Coder had
reached Kansas City yesterday and
were under the care of a physician
in private homes here, recovering
from a beating administered by "14
armed Klansmen," who, he said, kid-
naped them as they were released
from jail.

Plan to Return
"Coder and Hurst state that the
motive behind the attack was the
hatred of the Klansmen aroused by
the Communist speeches against
Jim-Crowism, lynching of Negroes
and race discrimination," Cline said.
Both men intend to return to Dal-
las to continue their work, the or-

ganizer declared. William McCraw,
district attorney at Dallas, an-
nounced today he would pay the
Communist' expenses if they would
return to testify before a grand jury.
Coder and Hurst had been jailed in
Dallas for organizing a street demon-
stration and were beaten by fellow
prisoners when they made talks ad-
vocating inter-marriage of Negroes
and whites and racial equality.

Their Attorney Warned

George Clifton Edwards, Dallas
attorney, obtained their release, and
reported that he and his clients had
been kidnaped as they left the jail.
Edwards said they were taken into
the country, where he was released,
unharmed, after being warned
against again representing the Com-
munists.

In a statement issued in the name
of the Kansas district of the Inter-
national Labor Defense, Cline said
the two organizers were taken nine
miles from Dallas, beaten with
doubled ropes, and left unconscious
at the roadside, their hands tied be-
hind them.

"No effort is being made by au-
thorities to round up members of the
gang, a number of whom are well
known business men," the statement
said.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Saturday, March 7, 1931
PRINCIPAL OUSTED
FOR 'RED' LEANINGS

Camden (Ala.) Board Asks
for Resignation of Pub-
lic School Man.

CAMDEN, Ala., March 6 (AP).—The
Wilcox county board of education to-
day asked for the immediate resig-
nation of Charles H. Tipton, principal
of the Gastonburg public school, because
of contacts he was alleged to have had
with Tom Johnson, a writer of signed
articles in the Southern Worker, a com-
munist organ published at Chatta-
nooga.

Tipton left Gastonburg following the
school board's action, announcing that
he was returning to his home in An-
dalusia, Ala. When called before the
board, however, he denied taking part
in the circulation of communist propa-
ganda among the Negroes of Wilcox
county, declaring that his meeting with
Johnson and subsequently with other
persons said to be identified with com-
munist agitation was merely a chain
of circumstances.

The board of education, of which J.
T. Adams, of Pineapple, Ala., is presi-
dent, informed Tipton that even though
his contention were true, his "useful-
ness in the community no longer ex-
isted" due to suspicion on the part of
the public.

Johnson, who came to Gastonburg
early last week, was said to have spent
the night as a guest of the school prin-
cipal. Later a Negro, discovered in
possession of communist literature, was
seen to enter Tipton's office, the school
board was informed. The board also
had before it that Tipton gave a copy
of a communist pamphlet to a pupil
whose father was a member of a trade
union. Tipton denied this.

The deposed school principal came to
Wilcox county last fall from Blackwell,
Ga., where he taught the year before.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

MAR 18 1931

Communist Bid For Negro Support Held to Be Gaining

Mission Society Speaker
Says Whites Take First
Step in Inter-marriages

"The communists are making a
big bid for the colored people of the
United States and will get them if
the Negro is not given a better
chance," Miss Marion V. Cuthbert,
former dean of women at Telladega
College, told members of the Wo-
men's Home Missionary Society of
the First Presbyterian Church of
the Heights at their annual meet-
ing yesterday.

"I thought at first that this
spread of communism among the
people of my race was confined to
the large cities, but when I returned
to my home in St. Paul I found
that even in that conservative place
the seeds of communism had been
sown.

"What are you going to do with
these people of a darker hue who
have been educated, who are not
willing to be different and who do
not recognize any difference outside
of a different color of skin?" she
asked.

Speaking of intermarriages, Miss
Cuthbert said those alliances have
always taken place, and in three-
fifths of the cases, whether it has
been a white woman or a white man
marrying a black man or a black
woman, it has been the member of
the white race that has taken the
first steps.

Officers Elected

"Even though our people were
segregated," Miss Cuthbert said,
"white people would still visit our
sections either to find out what was
going on or because they really like
us."

Miss Grace Collins was elected
president and the other officers of
the society will be:

Miss Rachel L. King, vice president,
Miss Elizabeth Gray, secretary,
Mrs. Anne C. Starbuck, treasurer,
Mrs. Frederic T. Steele, corresponding
secretary.
Executive committee:
Mrs. Morgan Phelps, Mrs. Frederick Blag-
sund, Mrs. Ernest Pillsbury, Mrs. B. H. Smith,
Miss Evelyn Jones, Mrs. William Kelso

Mrs. William G. Kelso presided,
with Mrs. Frederick Pafford and
Mrs. Frank Parsons at the tea table.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Race Prejudice Gets Finn in Trouble with Communists

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Before the strangest court that ever sat in the United States, the highest court of the communist party, holding its first session in the Harlem casino before 2,000 wild-eyed, deep-breathing auditors, August Yokinen (white), janitor of the Finnish Workers Educational club, was found guilty of the crime of "white Chauvinism" and expelled from membership in the Internationale.

The jury which heard the evidence was composed of 14 members selected from the audience. Seven men and seven women, two of the women members of the Race, served on the jury. After all evidence had been presented and the "lawyers" had held their strange sway, "Judge" A. Wagenknecht, a leader of the jobless of Manhattan, passed the "case" to the 14 jurors who seemed more interested in the addresses than in the testimony.

Race Lawyer Defends

Yokinen, who had sworn the allegiance of death to the principles of the communist party, was charged with the crime of having practiced American prejudice against three Race communists who attended a dance given at the Finnish Workers club.

Not only had Yokinen refused to men the courtesy of the affair, but he had declared that unless stopped on the dance floor they would wish, maybe, to play pool on the club tables and take baths in the clubhouse, too, so the indictment charged.

The crime was committed six weeks ago, but the central branch of the Internationale here has been busy since building its case against "this traitor to the cause."

Yokinen was defended by the able Richard B. Moore, a Race lawyer, who was the communist candidate for attorney general of New York last year, while the prosecution was handled by the brilliant editor

of the Daily Worker, Clarence A. Hathaway, who was merciless in his arraignment of the accused.

First Communist Court

This was the first "court" ever held in the United States by the Communist Internationale. Instead of the American statutes and the American Constitution, the "lawyers" in the matter cited freely from the edicts and writings of Lenin, founder of communism. The "court" made its own rules.

Hathaway, demanding the expulsion of Yokinen, whose conduct had denied the equality of the Race with all other peoples everywhere, exclaimed in a fiery sentence, "Comrade Yokinen made formal acceptance of the communist principle of equal rights, but he was not willing to accept its substance. Do you suppose it is possible for our party to convince the Negroes that we will fight for them if we show them we are not willing to bathe with them?"

The audience, at least 500 of them members of the Race, was now on tiptoe. A Race man rose now to demand a white member of his party who had been indicted by the leaders of degrading three of his own brothers. This to the tense onlookers demonstrated the absence of all lines of race in the Internationale.

"We Are All Guilty"

Moore made a gallant and brilliant defense of his "client." He seemed to understand that he was fighting a losing battle, but he fought gamely. "Certainly," he said, "Yokinen is guilty of a grievous crime, but, comrades, the real criminal is the vicious, damnable capitalistic system which preaches corruption and discrimination. Let us not yell for Yokinen's blood. We must not make a Paschal lamb of our comrade. We must win him back to us. Expulsion would be worse than death at the hands of the bourgeoisie."

Then Moore exclaimed: "Comrades, I would rather have my head severed from my body by the lynchers than be expelled from the Internationale." The great audience broke into cheers. The "judge" made no effort to calm the scene.

Then Yokinen rose and submitted his confession and begged for mercy. The jury retired. Within 20 minutes it filed in. It reported that it had found by a unanimous vote that the accused, was guilty as charged and was henceforth expelled.

May Be Readmitted

Yokinen may be readmitted to the communist party after he has proven his worthiness by satisfactorily meeting the following conditions:

1. To go immediately to the Finnish Workers club, call a mass meeting and give them a report of the trial, couched in such terms as to destroy white chauvinistic tendencies in the club.
2. To carry on in the club a persistent struggle for the admittance of Negro workers and the granting to them of full privileges, including use of the poolroom, bathhouse and restaurant.
3. To join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and sell an adequate number of copies of The Liberator, organ of the league, each week.
4. To lead a demonstration against a certain Harlem restaurant which bars Negroes.
5. To take a leading part in all movements and activities aimed at doing away with discrimination of any sort against Negroes.

Thereupon the "court" arose, and the audience sang the "Internationale." And Harlem, throbbing with capital of change and excitement, talked through the night of justice at least as it is done in a political party that challenges the establishment.

2,000 HEAR 'EQUALITY' TRIAL IN NEW YORK

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Finnish Janitor, Expelled, Must
Lead Fight For Equality
To Be Reinstated.

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—Because he violated the principle of Communism, which proclaims complete political, economic and social equality of whites and Negroes, whether they be men or women. August Yo-

kinen, Finnish janitor, was expelled from the organization Sunday afternoon on charges of showing race prejudice against Negroes at a public trial attended by 2,000 Communists in the New Harlem Casino.

It was the first Communist trial to be held in America and party leaders intimated that similar action would be taken whenever it was felt that party discipline demanded it.

The specific crime for which Yokinen was brought to book Sunday was "white chauvinism." This consists of any violation of the principles.

The offense occurred six weeks ago, when three Negro Communists attended a dance at the Finnish Workers Club, and instead of receiving the welcome they expected were pushed into a corner and barely escaped being ejected. White girls whom they asked to dance with them denied their requests. Yokinen, instead of objecting, expressed agreement with those who felt the three were intruding.

Must Expiate His Sin

The accused man was tried before a jury of 14 people, seven of them Negroes and one of these a woman. A. Wagenknecht, leader of the Communist movement among the unemployed, was judge. Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, was prosecuting attorney, and Richard B. Moore, Negro Communist, who was his party's candidate for State Attorney General, was counsel for the defense.

The verdict, brought in after the jury had been out 33 minutes, proclaimed Yokinen be forthwith expelled from the party, but with the condition that he might be readmitted after he had expiated his sin and proved his worthiness by the performance of five herculean labors. They were as follows:

- 1.—To go immediately to the Finnish Workers Club, call a meeting and give them a report of the trial couched in such terms as to destroy chauvinistic tendencies in the club.
- 2.—To carry on in the club a persistent struggle for the admittance of Negro workers and the granting to them of full privileges, including use of the pool room, bathhouse and restaurant.
- 3.—To join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and sell an adequate number of The Liberator, organ of the league, each week.
- 4.—To lead a demonstration against a certain Harlem restaurant which bars Negroes.
- 5.—To take a leading part in all movements and activities aimed at doing away with discrimination of

any sort against Negroes.

Yokinen agreed, saying "I will do it. I did wrong at the club."

2,000 Attend the Trial

The big hall, usually the setting for dances, was crowded to the doors long before the proceedings began. Every one of the 1,000 chairs was occupied and 1,000 more persons stood about. Hundreds of Negroes, some of them women with babies in their arms, were among them.

Party workers, whites and Negroes, moved up and down the aisles selling magazines and badges. The walls were dotted with placards, such as "Race Inferiority Is White Ruling Class Lie" and "Smash All Jim Crow Laws and Practices."

Mr. Hathaway demanded Yokinen's expulsion in a long address, in which he described Yokinen's "crime" and expounded much of the Communist credo against capitalism.

"Comrade Yokinen," he declared, "not only justified the hostility shown to the Negro workers who attended the dance, but he went even further. He said that if they were admitted to the club they might go further and enter the poolroom and the bathhouse, and he did not wish to bathe in the same tub used by Negroes."

"Comrade Yokinen made formal acceptance of the Communist principle of equal rights, but he was not willing to accept its substance. Do you suppose it is possible for our party to convince the Negroes that we will fight for them if we show them we are not ready to bathe with them?"

Called "Agent of Bourgeoisie"

"The view Comrade Yokinen showed is the same view persistently put forth among the workers by capitalists. Everywhere, in church, in the press and in the schools, you see this conscious effort to cultivate race prejudice. The capitalists know that if they can develop feeling against the Negro among the white workers they can oppress and exploit the Negro and weaken the unity of the Negro and white workers. The theories expressed by Comrade Yokinen play into the hands of the capitalist class and make him actually an agent of the bourgeoisie."

Mr. Hathaway declared that the Communist party was committed to the abolishing of all customs, "whether marriage laws or laws preventing a Negro bathing in a Finnish bathtub," which prevented Negroes enjoying full equality with whites in every way, and advocated giving the "and to the Negroes in the 'black belt' of the South with full right to organize the sort of government they wished and separate from the United States."

Mr. Moore, in Yokinen's behalf, admitted that his client was guilty of "a grievous crime," but said Yokinen was not the only guilty person and that he now realized the

gravity of his offense and was ready to show his penitence in action.

"It is the vicious bourgeois system, the damnable capitalistic system, which preaches corruption and discrimination which is the real criminal," Mr. Moore shouted.

"Middle class opportunism permeated the mind of Yokinen and caused him to object to Negroes using the club for fear white people would stay away and the club would suffer economically.

"Let us not yell for the blood of Yokinen, but examine ourselves to see how far we have contributed to this thing of which Comrade Yokinen was guilty. We must not make a Paschal lamb of Yokinen. We must win him back. Expulsion is worse than death at the hands of the bourgeoisie."

Then, with hands clasped over his head, Mr. Moore shouted: "I would rather have my head severed by the lynchers than be expelled from the Communist International!"

The listeners, straining forward, broke into a tremendous cheer.

"We must not destroy Comrade Yokinen," he pleaded. "We must save him for the Communist movement."

Boos for Ramsay MacDonald

The defense attorney diverged to mention "the yellow government of Ramsay MacDonald," and a bellowing "Boo!" bounced back from the audience almost before he had completed the name. There were boos also for Norman Thomas, Matthew Woll, William Green, and such racemen as Representative DePriest, Dr. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, and Dr. Moton.

ABDUCTED 'REDS' SAFE

Courier
3-21-31

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.—The arrival in Kansas City Friday of Lewis Hurst and C. J. Coder, the Communist organizers, who were kidnapped from Dallas, Texas, on March 5, was reported here at the offices of the International Labor Defense, where it was said that information had been received from their Kansas City representative. This was the first word from the men since their abduction.

Hurst and Coder were kidnapped following their sentence to jail for starting a Communist street demonstration. Police said they had delivered speeches advocating racial equality and intermarriage of whites and Negroes.

According to their story, as relayed to the labor defense office here, the two men were taken out of Dallas

by a posse of men to a secluded spot and beaten into unconsciousness with doubled ropes. They were then thrown into a stream, from which they were rescued later by a Negro farmer who took them to his home and sheltered them for five days while they were recuperating from the beating.

Red Activity in the South.

That the Red flag of Moscow being carefully and secretly introduced among the most ignorant and susceptible classes in the South, is becoming a red flag indicating real danger, is evident to anybody reading the recent report of a congressional committee on the propaganda being constantly used in this country of the Russian bolsheviks who in America call themselves Communists.

In the southern states of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to quote from the report, no communist party workers succeeded in getting on the ballot in 1930, although there are active Communist workers in all these states, forming nuclei in the factories and spreading revolutionary propaganda among the negroes. The important centers for Communist activities in the South are at Charlotte, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Atlanta. A communist weekly, known as the Southern Worker, with a circulation of about 3,000 is issued from Birmingham, but where it is written or published is not definitely known to the committee.

It is also stated that in the city of New York alone there were 16,462 votes cast for the Communist ticket.

The Daily Worker, to quote again from the report published in New York City, is the national official organ in the English language of the Communist party of the United States. It has an alleged daily circulation in 1,118 cities and towns.

One day last October, under the leadership of the Daily Worker, over 20,000 people paid admission to the Communist rally in Madison Square Garden arranged in honor of the release of William Z. Foster.

That these Reds are active among the negroes is shown still further in the report where it stated that "the Communists for years have looked hopefully toward the negro residents of the United States as element where they might gain recruits for the Communist party.

"Up until this time the Communist effort to interest and lineup the

negroes in this country has not met with great success, although a considerable number of negroes employed in the northern industrial centers have joined the movement. In the South efforts among the negroes have not been very fruitful.

"The Communist party has a negro work department and a national negro organizer. This special department extends down through all Communist units.

"The talk of the Communists among the negro workers is to bring about class consciousness, and to crystallize this in independent class political action against the capitalist class; to take every possible advantage of occurrences and conditions which will tend to develop race feeling with the view of utilizing race antagonism. At every opportunity the attempt is made to stir up trouble between the white and negro races.

The negroes are made to believe that the Communist practice to believe that the Communist practice complete racial and social equality and that only when a Communist government is set up in the United States will the negroes obtain equality and freedom from exploitation by the so called "white bosses?"

Negroes are promised by Communists that if they will join their forces they will be supported in their pleas against segregation of the races. "Jim Crow" car laws, disfranchisement, intermarriage of the races and different schools and colleges for white and colored pupils and students.

FIGHT NEGRO COMMUNISM

\$500 Fund Sought To Combat Literature In Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 10. (AP)—A campaign to raise \$500 to be used in combating the spread of communistic literature among the negroes of the south was started by the Rev. J. M. Williamson, editor of the Southern Watchman, published by the National Rural Industrial Association.

"A weekly paper published by

the communists in Birmingham is distributed over the entire South among the laboring classes composed principally of negroes," said Rev. Williamson. "This is a dangerous signal and steps should be taken at once to curb this dangerous literature as this is a most opportune time for these people to get in their work among the laboring people.

LOYALTY AND THE NEGRO

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Occasionally one sees in the papers a statement that Communists are making effort to instill into the Negro the spirit of lawlessness, a hatred for the flag of our country and reverence for the red flag of Soviet Russia. Communist meetings among Negroes, especially in the South, are reported in which Negroes are urged to insist on social and political equality, by force if necessary. But these Communist agitators, recruiting followers from the American Negroes, have met with complete failure. Even the most ignorant colored man has too much common sense to listen to such racketeering bunk. This racial group, comprising 10 per cent of the population of the United States, remains immune to an influence that threatens the nation's welfare. So says Dr. J. L. Hill, a white Southerner and former minister of the gospel. Dr. Hill has written a book, "The Negro: National Asset or Liability?" and having studied the colored man from various angles declares: "In loyalty to the flag and the fundamental principles of our government, they are practically 100 per cent perfect." To quote further: "In the all important field of physical labor, the Negroes are the most vital and most essential element of the nation; in literature, music and art and many other phases of advancement, they are not far behind the white race."

What the colored man wants is a chance—to do in the best way that which God has placed him here to do, not social equality; that idea is far from his thoughts, but an opportunity to live and labor, to educate his children and fill the place for which he was created.

Did you ever notice when anyone was in dire need how quickly the Negro responds? He never asks is he white or black, Jew or Gentile. But hastens to render whatever service he can.

Some months ago the Sunday School lesson, Jeremiah in the dungeon, was discussed in The News. The writer in speaking of the rescue of the prophet by the eunuch, a Negro, said, "That is a characteristic of the Negro, helping others." This is verified by the fact the race has contributed wholeheartedly whatever they possessed, money, time, talent, even life, unselfishly for the betterment of humanity. Our prayer is that this group may be a channel through which blessings shall flow to help the world back to our Lord.

"God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Keep us forever in the path we pray,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand,
True to our God, true to our native land."

MRS. C. H. JOHNSON (Colored),
1116 Walker Street, Feb. 3.

Probe of Communistic Efforts Made in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5—(AP)—Spread of Communistic propaganda among negroes of Alabama black belt today caused authorities to move to combat it through state

and federal investigations. Representative R. J. Goode of Wilcox county, who yesterday disclosed activity of the Communist party in the United States of America among negro tenants, said he had asked the attorney-general to draft legislation to control the situation.

Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture and industry, today wired Congressman Hamilton Fish, chairman of the House committee investigating Soviet activities in

Labor-1931

Union Strikes, etc.

DAVENPORT, IA.

TIMES

MAR 3 - 1931

THE REDS AND THE NEGROES

Harlem with its intermingling of races has been treated to a new sensation—the “trial” of a Finn by Reds for “white chauvinism.”

This Finn, a janitor, who speaks but little English, apparently did not come to the rescue of some negroes in a racket of some sort and the Communist group of which he is a member takes it upon itself to chastise him.

The “accused” admitted he was wrong and he was thrown out of the party for a year. That, of course, is not a very severe “sentence.” But the “sentence” was entirely a minor matter in this so-called trial.

The whole thing evidently was cooked up by Communist leaders to strengthen whatever hold they may have upon negroes, particularly those in crowded Harlem. The idea was to stress inequality between the races and to endeavor to fasten upon American colored folk the yoke of Communism.

To Moscow, the great numbers of colored people in America appear as a fertile field for Red propaganda. So far, this propaganda has made practically no headway, so the wily Reds determine to arouse race prejudice if possible as a means of furthering their aims.

Red moves in America are not always so apparent. Propaganda intended to further Soviet aims is spread in more subtle ways. Sincere but misguided leaders of various societies further these aims by lending support to movements to reduce American armament, abolish military training and by opposing in the name of peace almost every effort to give the United States adequate measures of defense.

**Negroes to Be
In Delegation
To 'Red' Russia**

2-14-31

Visit Main Centers as
Guests of the Soviet
Trade Unions There

NEW YORK. Negroes will be members of a May Day delegation to Soviet Russia that is being organized under the auspices of the

Friends of the Soviet union, 80 E. 11th street, New York. The delegation will consist of ten industrial workers, ten working farmers and agricultural workers, and ten professionals. The Friends of the Soviet union has decided that each of these groups must include Negro delegates as a symbol of the solidarity between the most oppressed section of the American toiling masses and the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia who have overthrown the oppression of czar and all exploiters.

The delegates will visit the leading industrial and agricultural centers, traveling over 1,500 miles as the guests of the Soviet trade unions. The itinerary will include a visit to the lumber camps of Soviet Russia so that the delegates will be able to bring back a first-hand report of conditions there which will effectively puncture the lies about “convict labor” that have filled the American press. The Negro delegates will be given special opportunities to study the complete equality that has been established for all national minorities and races formerly oppressed by the czar and to contrast this with the persecution of Negroes by the American ruling class.

The delegates are being elected by labor and sympathetic organizations throughout the country, the cost per delegate being \$250 from New York to the Soviet union and return. The May delegation is being organized in connection with a campaign now being conducted by the Friends of the Soviet union to send \$5,000 worth of farm machinery to Strana Sovietov (Land of the Soviets), a collective farm on the lower Volga, near Stalingrad, employing over 6,000 workers. Last year the Friends of the Soviet union sent thirteen tractors and one harvester to this great collective farm, bought with contributions from American workers and sympathizers.

Negroes and Negro organizations are urgently appealed to to participate in this campaign and to co-operate in the election of the Negro delegates for the May Day celebration. Ten percent of the funds raised by each organization in the \$25,000 equipment campaign will go towards paying the fare of its delegate.

Communists Party

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

MAR 29 1931

Communists Hold Two Rallies With Parades in Rain

Orators Expound Red Doctrines but Police Keep Meetings Under Control

Drizzling rain dampened Communist ardor in two meetings yesterday afternoon, one in Brooklyn one in Harlem.

Several hundred believers in radical social theories assembled at Sutter Ave. and Hinsdale St. in East New York, paraded to Saratoga and Pitkin Aves., listened to orations, and dispersed before 3 o'clock. More than 50 policemen under Inspector August Kuhre kept eyes peeled to avert disorder.

Polyglot malcontents of Harlem formed at the northwest corner of 144th St. and Lenox Ave. at 2:30 in the afternoon and marched to 110th St. and 5th Ave., where a mass meeting was held.

Negroes, Cubans and other foreign born joined in singing the Internationale, then listened to speeches demanding race equality and protesting deportation of Communists. Customary placards outlining aims of Communists were in evidence. Police under Inspector Archibald McNeill had little trouble in maintaining order.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Friday, March 6, 1931

FIGHT PLANNED ON RED PROPAGANDA

State And Federal Probes Of Communist Activities In Alabama Slated

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6—(AP)—Spread of Communistic propaganda among negroes of Alabama Black Belt Friday caused authorities to move to combat it through state and federal investigations. Representative R. J. Goode, Wilcox County, who Thursday disclosed ac-

tivity of the Communist party in the United States among negro tenants, said he had asked the attorney general to draft legislation to control the situation.

The Wilcox representative said he had asked that measures be drawn that would not conflict with United States constitutional provisions guaranteeing free speech and a free press.

After the three-weeks recess of the Legislature, Representative Goode said he probably would introduce the legislation.

Storrs Wires Fish

Seth P. Storrs, commissioner of agriculture and industry, Friday wired Congressman Fish, chairman of the House committee investigating Soviet activities in the United States, informing him of the situation and asking “is there anything you can do to help us, anything we can do to help you?”

Copies of the printed matter which state officials said would “incite negro farm hands to riot” had been distributed throughout the area surrounding Wilcox County, the home of Gov. Miller. An organization meeting set for March 10, authorities Friday said they believed would not be held.

A probe of the activities of the organizers has been begun by Attorney General Knight, who has asked all persons finding copies of the printed matter which includes pamphlets advocating social equality between whites and negroes, to send it to him.

Headquarters Moved

Following a raid on Southeastern headquarters of the party in Birmingham and seizure of large quantities of inflammatory printed matter, headquarters were moved to Chattanooga.

In Wilcox County, Representative Goode said a man named Tom Johnson, accompanied by a negro, arrived there more than a week ago “loaded with printed matter.” Johnson left, but the negro worked, distributing the material for a week, before land owners and authorities were aware of it.

Officials here Friday could not say how widespread the activity had been until a thorough check had been made.

NEW YORK
AMERICAN

APR 26 1931

POLICE BATTLE 4,000 REDS IN HARLEM; 4 HELD

Many Spectators Bruised as Communists Protest Coming Execution of Four in South

Four thousand Communists came to blows in Harlem yesterday with some twenty detectives and policemen, who quelled a wild riot that lasted more than half an hour.

Four of the Communists were arrested as the police swung clubs freely to halt a parade that was to march from 140th st. and Lenox ave., to 110th st. and 5th ave.

MANY HEADS BRUISED.

The parade was to protest against the approaching electrocution of four negro boys at Scottsboro, Ala., which speakers on a temporary stand at 140th st. and Lenox ave., later torn down by the police, called “legalized lynching.”

The police, swinging their clubs, met the vanguard as soon as the parade started. With people swarming nearby streets and women screaming, the leaders retreated under the attack, many others darting into subway entrances and doorways.

Hundreds of the more than two thousand spectators were drawn into the circle of the riot, many getting bruised heads for their curiosity.

PLACARDS TORN DOWN.

One of those arrested, Jack Spiser, said he was merely an insurance adjuster on duty when he was swept into the melee. A policeman said Spiser tore his uniform.

Placards urging whites and negroes to unite in fighting the “Scottsboro frameup” were torn to shreds by the police. Even the police could not estimate how many were bruised.

The demonstration was sponsored by the International Labor Defense, which brought Mrs. Ganie Otterson, mother of one of the condemned boys, to the city. She harangued the throng before the stand was torn down.

Sentiment for March 28 Demonstrations Against Lynching and Deportations Now Sweep Country

Aroused by the increasing attempts of the bosses to crush the struggles of the workers against starvation and eviction, workers and their organizations throughout the country are rallying to the call to make March 28 a day of militant struggle against deportations and lynchings.

Huge demonstrations are being arranged in hundreds of towns and cities. Most of these will be open-air demonstrations and parades, drawing thousands into the streets to protest the vicious attacks on the foreign born and Negro workers with which the bosses aim to take away these workers from the struggles against starvation by terrorizing them into submission.

Newark Police Bans Parade.

In Newark, N. J., despite the efforts of Chief of Police James McRell to prevent this display of solidarity between the Negro and native and foreign-born white workers, the workers are pushing their plans for a parade through the Negro section of the city. The chief of police has refused to grant a permit for the parade, but the workers will carry it through. As a preparation for March 28, two open-air meetings were held Tuesday and Wednesday other open-air meetings will be held every night between now and March 28. There will be two demonstrations at 2 p. m. on March 28, one at Montgomery and Charlton, another at Waverly Ave. and Hillside Place. From the latter meeting, the parade will start. At night a big indoor mass meeting will be held in the heart of the Negro section—at Freeman Hall, 150 Charlton St. On the night before there will be a big demonstration at the Court Theatre against Jim Crowism.

In Elizabeth, N. J., open-air meetings will be held Friday, March 27. A man who did not have a single shred of evidence to offer but was only used to arouse hysteria. The testimony marks the type of man used to get it. The lowest product of capitalist degeneracy. M. R. Bacon had to have the assistance of the district attorney in order to get the slightest resemblance of evidence across. They used the literature that he introduced and read only the excerpts they desired! Testimony by witnesses who admitted that they had no idea of the ultimate aims of the Communist Party or of the ma-

Boss Police Show Fear of Solidarity of Working Class—Newark Chief of Police Bans Parades: Many Meets Sunday

terialistic conception of history on which the Communist philosophy is based.

The testimony of the workers who took the stand for the defense was so devastating to the object of the bosses that their agents did not dare to cross-examine them, as that would expose them more fully to the work-
will be held tomorrow, as follows: Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and 174th St., at 2:30 p. m.; 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, at 2:30 p. m.; 10926 Union Hall, Jamaica, L. I., at 2 p. m.; 1660 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 2 p. m., and Manhattan Lyceum, 68 E. Fourth St. On March 28, there will be another big mass meeting at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

In a joint statement issued yesterday by the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, the need for a sharp struggle against the increasing attacks on the foreign born is pointed out:

"The government is already putting into effect the proposals of the Fish Committee. In Lackawanna, workers are questioned in the steel plant, immigration officials raid restaurants and saloons, pick up workers on the streets like a dog-catcher picks up dogs, workers are surprised in their homes as late as 11 o'clock at night, in a desperate effort on the part of the capitalist government to terrorize the working class.

"Workers are being arrested and held for deportation in every struggle of the workers for better conditions.

In Lawrence, Mass., the leaders of the textile strike are held for deportation. In New York City, Yokinen, the worker who was expelled from the Communist Party for white chauvinism, was arrested and held for deportation after he had expressed solidarity with the Negro workers and pledged himself to fight unceasingly for the class unity of Negro and white workers.

"The factories in Black Rock are being combed by the immigration officials, workers held for deportation.

Two days ago a bus was stopped at Silver Creek and the occupants "investigated." Children in the public schools are being questioned about their parents.

MIGHTIEST RED ARMY MARCHES ON MAY DAY

After American
5-9-31
Celebration of Communist Radicals Greatest in History.

ALL RACES THERE

Hundreds Carry Banners Against Lynching.

By ARNETT MURPHY
NEW YORK.—Kaltenborn,

famous radio editor of the news, said in his review the day prior to the May Day celebration of the "reds," "Let them alone; don't notice them, they like publicity."

But how a parade of 50,000 people of all ages, from 6 to 60, and all colors, from black to white, shouting and singing amid the blare of hundreds of trumpets, can pass by unnoticed, even in New York, is beyond understanding.

Pictures of just such demonstrations in Russia prior to the Revolution were brought vividly to mind as I sat atop an automobile and saw great lines of bare-headed old men, old women, strong young men and girls, boys not yet in their teens, and hundreds of tots ranging from 4 to 8 years of age, each singing the Communist and Socialistic songs—each shouting against imperialistic America—each imbued with the idea that everyone else is wrong and no one is right but himself.

The Races Mixed
Here is a hatless, well-dressed bespeckled colored youth—perhaps a school chap—marching shoulder to shoulder with a Dixie white factory

girl, each helping to bear a banner emblazoned with the words "Demand the Right of Negro Dressmakers to Better Pay and More Skilled Jobs."

Further along the line, cheek by jowl, stands a husky black stevedore and a white woman needleworker chorused in a cry for "Saving the Negro Boys at Scottsboro from a Frame-up."

Traffic is Blocked

And still they came—by the hundreds—by the thousands—blocking traffic for squares in every direction, and crying "On to Union Square," the mecca in New York for Reds for ages past, and bearing banners on which were such inscriptions as "Down with Lynching and Jim Crowism"; "Death to Lynchers"; "Negro and White Workers Unite"; "Hands Off Nicaragua"; "Fight Against the Lynchings of Scottsboro Negroes"; "Demand the Right of Negro Dressmakers to Work in Every Shop"; "Fight for 20 per cent Rent Reduction"; "There's No Unemployment in Russia"; "Apple Hoover." A sarcastic picture of the President with the head of an apple, and hundreds of other similar caricatures, many printed in Italian, Chinese, and German, as well as English, were in evidence.

What the Czar Said

Just how much sincerity and honesty of purpose is back of all these demands as regards opportunity and equal rights for the Negro and all other races I don't know, but Kaltenborn, radio news analyst, says: "Let them alone; they want publicity. Don't notice them." And that's what the late Czar of Russia said.

Brundage, C. C., Editor
Friday, April 17, 1931

COLORED COMMUNISTS

The Soviet Government of Russia continues working along their previously adopted plans to enlist the sympathy of the American Negro and endeavor to form a communistic party in this country with the Negro as a base to build from.

An educated Negro from Harlem has just returned from a long sojourn in Russia where he was feted and petted by the Communists and apparently brought over to their ideas. He is now making speeches to Negroes throughout the north, endorsing the Communist form of government as the one best hope for the Negro. Race equality, as practiced in Russia, is his chief hope of an appeal to members of his race. He married a white wife in Russia and lived among the white people, accepted by them as an equal and friend. This is his story and with it he is trying to lure the American Negro into communistic trends of mind.

But, it seems to us, if the Soviets ever hoped to interest the American colored man, especially those in the south, in their wild scheme, they

made one fatal error in the beginning. When they abolished religion, they forever shut the door to the Negro. We do not believe there is anything in life that the average Negro will exchange for his devout belief in God. No matter what vicissitudes he has to bear, he clings to his religion and will continue to do so. He will not swap his church and his belief in God even for a white wife.

Sheriff Seizes Red Literature Near Lafayette

LAFAYETTE, ALA., Apr. 8. — (Special.) —Persons responsible for the distribution of two large bundles of communistic literature, seized by Sheriff Jennings of the county today, are sought by officers.

Near Waverly a large packet of literature, believed destined for distribution among negroes of the section, was seized by the sheriff.

This settlement is only a few miles from the community in which Sheriff Kyle Young and two other Tallapoosa County officers were wounded, one negro killed and five shot in a clash last month between alleged reds and officers.

Arms and ammunition have recently been sent to negroes near Waverly by agitators, the sheriff said it had been reported to him. The negro to whom the literature was addressed today turned it over to the sheriff.

At Lanett, cotton mill town in another section of Chambers County, another package of literature was seized by Sheriff Slay on information given by Rube Jennings, manager of the mill there.

No arrests in either case have been made.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc. THE REDS

Thousands of people in Chicago flock each night and even-
ing to the great open air meeting conducted by the Commun-
ists or Reds in Washington Park. These meetings are con-
ducted by colored people with occasional white speakers. Oratory is the charm of the meetings, while many things are
said that fire the impulses of the listeners, challenge their
admiration and send them away dreaming of the great day
no exploitation of the workers, no want, no worry, no unem-
ployment, no hunger and no tears. The colored Communists
have virtually stolen the show in Washington Park. Wash-
ington Park is a public place provided by the tax-payers for the
benefit of the people thru legislative authority vested in dif-
ferent park commissions. Chicago has a wonderful park sys-
tem linked up with nearly a hundred miles of Boulevard and
yet of all the park in Chicago, this one park located in the
heart of the black belt is seized upon by the Reds for their
public forum. Why has this great Communistic forum been
placed and anchored in our midst?

It seems to us that if the Communists have secured a
panacea for the ailment and evils of humanity that they
would not show us any special favors but under the constitu-
tional guarantees of free speech and the right of peaceful as-
sembly that they would make use of all of the parks in
the city. The white man is suffering under present conditions
as much as the colored and if communism is good for us it
should be good for the whites as well.

Colored Communists or Reds have manifested extreme in-
terest in eviction cases and have restored many unfortunates
to flats and houses from which they have been evicted.
Strange that the white communists are not doing likewise in
white districts. The colored people have been used as cannon
fodder and shock troops for a long time by the capitalists, and
now the Reds seem to be busy in the same business. Is it just
another case of using us as catspaws and machine gun targets
in order that the "world will be safe for democracy"?

KINGSTON, N. Y.
FREEMAN

AUG 24 1931
THAT RED MENACE

The Chicago Tribune, which has a
faculty for seeing red, says:

At the present moment Communist
agitators are capitalizing the griev-
ances of the negroes in both the
North and South and promising class
equality as well as better working
conditions when the goal of an Amer-
ican Soviet republic is realized. In
the coal mining districts of West Vir-
ginia and Pennsylvania Communists,
most of them aliens, are spreading
propaganda, urging the workers to
unite, instilling a hatred in the minds
of laborers against a capitalistic sys-
tem and preparing the ground for
mobilizing the workers into revolu-
tionary industrial unions preparatory
for the "industrial revolution".

uals.

There is, indeed, a good deal of
radical agitation in these days, a
good deal of loud-mouthed arraign-
ment of the capitalistic system. It is
unpleasant for most of us, but not so
menacing as some of us imagine.
With so much suffering among
classes like the negro industrial
workers who recently migrated to the
North, the aliens who came here as
to a Land of Promise, and the native
workers always on the edge of want,
the wonder is that there is not more
agitation just now. Men cannot see
their families starving, and eat their
own hearts out in bitter idleness,
without emitting a few growls and
yelps. Russian meddling is inexcusa-
ble and condemnable. For the rest,
we need more tolerant understanding
than usual instead of less.

It happens that a number of repre-
sentatives of the capitalistic system,
including some of the most highly re-
spected business and professional
men in America, have been expres-
sing doubts lately as to whether the
system is what it should be. It is
more important to correct what is
wrong than to clap poor devils in jail
or kick them out of the country. The
best way to stop agitation is to make
more effort to improve conditions.
There is no red menace when men
have good jobs.

SUMPTER, S. C.

ITEM

AUG 24 1931
RACE RIOT CAUSES

A race riot in Chicago in which
three negroes were slain has been
attributed to Communistic activi-
ties. It followed resistance to
eviction proceedings against a ne-
gro family behind in its rent.

It isn't difficult to believe that
Red agitators may have stirred up
the angry crowd to hostile action.
Neither is it difficult to believe
that these people may have been
wild with despair and fear and
ready enough to fight for a neigh-
bor without any outside encourage-
ment.

Negroes were encouraged to
go North in throngs a few years
ago. As immigration restrictions
cut down the number of foreign-

ers available for industry, negroes
took their places. They were paid

enough more than they made in the
South to make the change look at-
tractive to them and to entice
hordes of them North. But they
weren't paid enough to set them
ahead on the road to independ-
ence or to house them adequately.
The slump naturally hits the
poorest group hardest, since its
members have no resources to fall
back on. Negroes are not tem-
peramentally Communists, but they
are good material for Communist
agitation because of their acute
distress and the feeling that they
are being wronged.

NEW YORK EVE POST

AUG 4 1931 NEW RACE RIOTS FEARED IN CHICAGO

150,000 Black Belt Residents
Beg for City Protection After
Eviction Fatalities

BLAME WHITE AGITATORS

By a Staff Correspondent
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Terrified at the
possible aftermath of rioting late
yesterday in Chicago's Black Belt, in
which three Negroes were killed and
many injured, including three police-
men, the 150,000 Negro residents of
the seven square mile area bounded by
Twenty-second Street on the north,
Fifty-fifth Street on the south and
Wentworth Avenue on the west, today
appealed, through their leaders, to the
municipal authorities for protection.
Uppermost in the minds of both the
Negroes and of the police was the fear
that another outbreak might lead to a
repetition of the race riots of 1919, in
which scores of blacks and white per-
sons were slaughtered.

At midnight a general police order
was issued by Acting Commissioner Al-
cock commanding all stations to call
in the 1,500 patrolmen off duty. Five
hundred reserves were rushed to the
Negro district and remained on duty

today.

The tension that threatened further
outbreaks was evidenced early in the
day. Word was flashed to the police
that rioting had started, broken out
anew at Fiftieth and State Streets and
four squads were rushed to the scene.
Within a few minutes they reported
that a group of Negroes on their way
to work had congregated at the corner,
and some excited person had flashed
the riot report to headquarters. There
was no disorder.

To Help Evicted

Meantime city officials, and Negro
leaders met in the office of Corporation
Counsel Sexton to formulate a plan
that would calm the district. It was
agreed that the most practical plan
would be relief administered through
social and charitable agencies for fami-
lies recently evicted from their homes.

Rent troubles among Negroes, who
have been evicted for their inability to
pay, started the trouble. Several times
in recent weeks reports of incipient
riots have come to the police, but until
yesterday none of them had developed
into major disturbances.

Yesterday's riot broke out at Fiftieth
and Dearborn Streets when a parade of
Communists, composed of white and
Negro marchers, halted in front of the
home of Mrs. Diana Gross, Negress. Two
municipal court bailiffs, guarded by
two policemen, were removing house-
hold goods in pursuance of an eviction
order.

Shouts of "Mob them" arose from
the marchers and the red paraders
surged about the four white men. In a
moment the riot was on.

Within a few minutes a police riot
squad arrived and three of the alleged
ringleaders of the mob were thrust into
a patrol wagon and taken away.

Meanwhile Policemen John McFad-
den and Martin Ernst and Fred Graham
the latter a Negro, arrived. They at-
tempted to restore order but the crowds
surged in on them before police re-
serves from the Loop and the South
Side stations flooded the streets.
Policeman Ernst received a fractured
skull and his condition was said to be
serious. Policemen McFadden and
Graham were cut with knives and
bruised. Only one of the slain Negroes
was identified. He was John O'Neal,
735 East Forty-fifth Street. In his
pockets was found a quantity of Com-
munist literature and card issued by
the Scottsboro Defense League, which
has been fomenting discontent among
the Negroes.

Negro leaders at a special meeting
called in the Corporation Counsel's of-
fice late last night disclosed the fact
that Communists have made great
progress in the spread of their propa-
ganda among the Negroes. They de-
clared the Reds were responsible in
yesterday's fatal rioting, and that there
was no element of race warfare.

Estimates by Negro leaders of the Communist strength in their race in Chicago ranged 30,000 to 50,000.

Communists Blamed

The Rev. Austin of the Pilgrim Baptist Church declared that the Communists, taking advantage of hard times, are winning idle Negroes to the Red standard.

Lovett F. Whiteman, Communist leader, who has studied in Moscow and is financed in his work from Moscow, was declared to be the leader of the Red agitation by Lucius Harper, managing editor of a Negro newspaper.

"Whiteman is the leader among colored Communists in Chicago," he said. "He is an educated man and a brilliant orator who may easily sway the men of his race. Whiteman gets his leaders from among the discontented college men of the race. Often white Communists work among the Negroes to good effect."

It was pointed out that white leaders were prominent among the Negroes in yesterday's riots. State Senator Roberts warned of the dangers of another race riot if the incipient troubles are not promptly crushed.

"I was in Washington Park tonight," he said, referring to a meeting staged by Reds after yesterday's riot.

Justifies Police

"After hearing those men talk I justify all the police did today. Not this city or any other city in the country should tolerate speeches I heard last night in Washington Park. The Park Commissioners should not temporize with such a class of men. It will surely lead to another race riot."

"I saw the blood of colored men run on the sidewalks of this city in the last riot and I don't want to see such a spectacle again. If the police do not crush these demonstrations, worse will follow."

Mayor Cermak, from Little Current, Ont., instructed Bailiff Horan of the Municipal Court to hold up all eviction notices for the present. He declared that on his return he would establish a fund to relieve the distress of those whose eviction becomes necessary. Such a fund is available to him, he declared.

Bailiff Horan added that his office has been given hundreds of eviction notices in the last few weeks, and that a fund has been started among the deputy bailiffs to care for such cases as deserve the greatest consideration. In addition, many such notices have been held up by his office, he said.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP).—At last night's meeting it was suggested that military leaders at Camp Grant, where the Illinois National Guard is encamped, might be asked to hold troops in readiness for service here, but that an emergency did not now exist. A detective

COMMUNISM VS N. A. A. C. P.

Chicago, Ill 8-8-31
Whip

Printed below in parallel columns are releases voicing the two sides of the controversy between the Communists and other radical groups who are seeking the support of the colored people as the champions of their cause, and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. The radical point of view is presented by Eugene Gordon, brilliant Boston journalist, and a member of the communist Party; that of the Association is presented by Dean William Pickens, field Secretary for the N. A. A. C. P.

By EUGENE GORDON

While certain inspired "leaders" are advising Negroes to "strike out along new lines" and, imitating Ford and Rockefeller, become billionaires, a group of black farm workers at Camp Hill, Alabama, have actually struck out along new lines. They refused to scamper in terror from the hired thugs and the bloodhounds of rich Alabama landowners. Such an organized stand among Negroes in the South is so unusual, dominated as they have been for generations by rabbit philosophy, and more recently by the compromising "justice"—seeking of the N. A. A. C. P., that not only is ruling class Alabama dumbfounded, but entrenched Negro leadership is dismayed.

The reference in the daily press to "Negro reds" is significant.

Although the black masses of the South have much to learn about organization, what they have already done is encouraging. Acceptance of the International Labor Defense leadership in this particular instance shows both sense and courage. The time to realize that an amicable settlement of this Negro problem, with its involvement of economics and race proscription, is long past due.

One of the mistakes frequently made in the past was that those who fought back did so in individual and scattered instances. They were seldom organized. It was inevitable that, pitted against the shotguns, rifles, and bloodhounds of their ruling-class oppressors, they should be overwhelmed. The Negro's courage, when properly directed, is always magnificent; but he must learn that the most magnificent courage is futility when expended by individuals against organized ruthlessness of ruling class terrorism. Thus there is only one course for the oppressed share-cropper, tenant farmer, and farmhand to take, and that is the historic course of organization under competent, and trustworthy working-class leadership.

For generations the South's Ne-

gro farmworkers have been robbed and oppressed. Neither prayers to their white Heavenly Father nor politely-worded appeals to their torturers have brought relief. Protests only invited bloody reprisals, and attempts at organization resulted in massacre. The Camp Hill situation differs from the Elaine, Arkansas, case in this one particular: this time the blacks have the dual interests of protesting against the intended state murder of nine fellow workers and of protecting its members against exploitation and persecution. But the Camp Hill organization is branded with the same charge that was stuck upon the men at Elaine: organizing to "rise against the whites." It is the sight of their own bloody hands, a consciousness of their own guilt, and the appalling realization that Negro and white workers are uniting to fight the white bosses, that drive the Alabama slave drivers to shout their stencilled defense. They know the crimes they have committed against black workers for generations.

That statement of the N. A. A. C. P.'s characterizes the attitude of Nice People everywhere; nice, respectable folks who shudder daintily. We must not "stir up trouble." Let the ruling class rape and plunder and murder, let it invade workers' homes and churches, burning those structures to express its hatred and contempt; let it swagger and bludgeon, let it spit in your face; but, for God's sake, don't raise a hand! Don't so much as make a gesture of defending your face from the bully's spit! Don't! It might "stir up trouble."

(By William Pickens)

Nobody will approve the ruthlessness with which the conservative south will crush Negroes who are foolish enough to turn themselves over to the leadership of the equally ruthless Communists, who are after trouble, because trouble makes good Communist propaganda. The American Communists must do something for their wages; and they like to send word to Berlin and Moscow that they have started "revolutions" in America. They know that in foreign countries, any trouble involving Communists here will be exaggerated in its appearance.

While these interracial disturbances are good "copy" for the

Communists, they are very bad for the Negroes involved. Verily will it be better for the Negroes to manage their own affairs for a few more generations, rather than to turn them over to wild propagandists who know nothing of the psychology of the south. One does not endorse these attacks by southern fear, even on the Communists. Neither does one endorse a ship-wreck or an airplane accident; but one can take precautions against both and sometimes avoid them. If one knows just what will make a shipwreck or an airplane calamity and still does that, it is hard to pity the misfortune of such a one. For example: In an attempt to defend Negro boys who are charged with rape against white women in the south, and in a sincere endeavor to get justice for those boys, only a driving idiot would get up and talk about "social equality." Social equality may be all right, but it is a hell of a way to defend a Negro in southern court. Of course, those of us who know the south, predicted just what sort of a mess this Communist procedure would make. And now the Communists, true to their methods, are turning this terror to their own account, charging that those who PREDICTED what their folly would lead to are responsible for the results of their folly. They claim that Walter White and William Pickens, who said what the result would be, have made the result,—that merely telling the fools: "You must not do that, or the result will be bad," these men really made the result bad. This reminds us of the old fashioned superstition which executed the "prophet of evil," if the evil actually came, just as if he were the doer of the evil. If he predicted death, he was a murderer when the subject died.

There are two branches of the Communist party in America. One branch seems to have some sanity and knows that Atlanta is not Moscow. The branch that is managing the Communist propaganda in this country, the Scottsboro matter, seems to have neither a knowledge of the United States or any discretion in its procedure or any respect for simple truth. These fellows pretend to be fighting the "white bosses, capitalists and ruling class", but are wasting all their ammunition against the best interest of the American Negro, which is represented in the most sensible and constructive procedure of the N. A. A. C. P.

This group purposes to make war to the finish on any movement that is not Communist and which does not endorse the Communist program of violence and recklessness. They fear the N. A. A. C. P. more than they fear all other organizations: because they think that the Association, by giving the Negro hope of advancement under

established order, keeps Negro masses from rushing into the Communist party. They have not taken into account the fact that the N. A. A. C. P., takes no account of what shall be the "established order." Even if Communism were established here. The Negro would need to take care of himself against "prejudice"—race and color prejudices—just as he now has to do that Communism could not immediately change his history and psychology of America white people.—And another thing the Communists do not know: It is not the N. A. A. C. P. which keeps Negroes from rushing into a foolish and violent group like these Communists.—it is the Negro's horse-sense that is responsible for destroyed overnight, the Negro would not rush into Communism of the type made manifest by these fellows.

Submitted through the President. The bill would appropriate \$200,000 expenses for the first year and quarters in the District of Columbia.

\$200,000 ASKED FOR ANTI-RED COMMISSION

WASHINGTON—A bill to create an anti-red industrial commission was introduced in the House last Tuesday by Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York.

Mr. Celler introduced this bill the first time December 14, 1925, and has reintroduced it in each succeeding Congress. The measure has never gotten out of committee. The bill would create a commission of five members, two of whom would be white. The members would be appointed by the President for terms of four years each. They would be non-partisan. Their salaries would be fixed by the President but would not exceed \$5,000 a year each, except in the case of the chairman, whose salary would not exceed \$7,000 a year.

This commission would be authorized to study the economic condition, labor problems, stimulate and encourage thrift and industry, promote the general welfare, give aid and encourage the general uplift and to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the colored race in the United States.

The commission would also be authorized to investigate all labor questions that might be referred to it by the Federal government or government of any State, and to recommend what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor question may arise and what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States.

Discourage Reds
The commission would be further authorized to discourage Bolshevism wherever it may exist and to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races. Its reports to Congress would be

Aug 4 - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc., NEW YORK SUN

AUG 4 1931 CHICAGO'S REDS GET RIOT BLAME

Officials Agree Disorders
Were Not Due to Race Hate.

THREE NEGROES LOSE LIVES

Cermak Holds Up All Eviction
Orders for Present.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—Com-
munists were credited by the police
today with the responsibility for a
brief but sanguinary riot on Chi-
cago's South Side in which three
Negroes were slain and one was seri-
ously wounded. Three policemen
who helped put down the disorder
were injured. Several score of the
participants were arrested. Three
were said by the police to have been
ringleaders.

Immediately steps were taken by
officials, including Mayor Anton J.
Cermak and Corporation Counsel
William H. Sexton to prevent a rep-
etition of the disorder, which began
late yesterday afternoon when sev-
eral hundred Negroes started a dem-
onstration in protest against the
eviction of a Negro family for non-
payment of rent.

A crowd of Negroes, estimated by
the police at 1,000, gathered and
shouted defiance as two court bal-
liffs started to move to the street
the household furnishings of Diana
Gross from a flat at Dearborn and
Fifty-third streets.

The frightened bailiffs telephoned
for the police. Cries of "put that
furniture back" and "we want some-
thing to eat" were heard, and some
of the crowd started to put the fur-
niture back.

Policemen at Bay.

A patrol wagon, manned by Police-
man Fred Graham, a Negro, Martin
Ernst and John McFadden, arrived,
but the three were quickly sur-
rounded by rioters, many of whom
were armed with knives, clubs and
pistols. Ernst had his skull frac-
tured and his companions were cut.
When the reserves, including Sergt.

Henry Lyons, came to their aid, an antagonism between the races
Negro pulled Lyons's pistol from his hand and that the trouble was due solely
holster and threatened to shoot. As to communistic propaganda.
he did so Policeman William Jordan. The arrest of Lovett Fortwhiteman,
fired and the Negro fell dead. a Negro and former student in a

A few minutes later Lyons, who Soviet school in Russia, was asked.
had recovered his pistol, paid his debt to Jordan by killing a Negro Al Horan, bailiff of the Municipal
Court, hold up all eviction orders for
who was firing at Jordan from a nearby doorway. the present.

The manner of the third man's
death could not be learned and only
one of the three dead was identified.
He was John O'Neill, about 30 years
old.

While the fight was at its height a
group of policemen, led by Sergt.
James McMahon, became separated
from the main body of the reenforce-
ments, and were forced to take ref-
uge in a small store in the same
block. They were attacked by at
least a hundred men, some of whom
broke the store windows with bricks.
Shots were also fired at the police-
men, but they were able to defend
themselves without injury until help
arrived.

Evictions Held Up.

Mayor Cermak was at Little Cur-
rent, Ontario, but when told of the
disorder, ordered that no more fam-
ilies be evicted without notification
being given to him and to an organ-
ized charity. He said that he would
establish a special fund to aid evicted
families. At the same time Corpora-
tion Counsel Sexton met with Negro
leaders to discuss means of averting
further trouble.

Sexton said he was surprised when
told by some of the Negroes that
there were between 30,000 and 50,000
Negro Communists in Chicago. He
called another meeting for today,
and said he would try to take the
Communist activities up with United
States District Attorney George E. Q.
Johnson.

For several weeks, the police dis-
closed, special details have been kept
in the Negro district because of fre-
quent minor disorders resulting from
the eviction of Negroes, and Com-
munists have been holding meetings
in Washington Park lately. Com-
munists gathered there last night,
but no disorder developed.

Yesterday's riot was the third in
Chicago in recent years in which
Negroes were involved. In 1919 fif-
teen white persons and twenty-three
Negroes were killed in race riots.
In 1920 two white men and several
Negroes lost their lives in disorders
which resulted from a demonstra-
tion by a Negro "freedom" cult.

Race Antagonism Denied.

Mayor Cermak ordered a confer-
ence of police officials, his Cabinet
and leaders of the Negro race at
which it was agreed that there was

No Jim Crow Among Red Marchers



one of the tables at the Finnish Hall on Ponca Street, where Hunger
marchers were fed by the local Communists after they had turned their
oses up at Baltimore's bill of fare. On the table, as the Communists put it,
in be seen real coffee and real milk plus fresh meat and bread. White and
dored marchers ate together, as can be seen in the photo, thus establishing
a new precedent in Highlandtown.

Communists have struck a loud chord in the affairs of the
American people when they say that the "po white folk" and
"Negroes" must unite. Those who have made a study of the
early development of this country that unity between the en-
dented whites and slaves created quite a problem for the land-
ed groups. The laboring whites existed on the fringe of so-
ciety and married the slaves with reckless abandon until such
actions were prohibited by law. It was felt that such close re-
lationships would destroy the monopoly on free and cheap la-
bor as time went on. The class hatreds that now exist between
the lowly whites and the unfortunate colored people were in-
fluenced by the ruling classes and did not have their inception
from unexploited groups. Monopolies and trusts are still busy
keeping laboring groups divided just as England is busy in

keeping the Indian people bickering all the time. Communists
will do a fine job if they awaken the poor whites to the stu-
pidity of the despicable system that has arrayed them against
laboring groups of different color who are fighting the same
svstem.



Poindexter of Chicago, official spokesman for the delegation, demanding the cessation of lynchings and the freedom of Tom Mooncy and Warren Billings before the White House.

Communists Announce Stand

Apr - for Free Intermarriage
American

NEW YORK.—“We not only believe in the right of the races to intermarry, but we believe that growing intermarriage and the final fusion of the black and white races in this country is inevitable,” Communists leaders declared this week.

The statement was made in reply to a letter from H. Hillwood, Wehawken, N.J., who wrote the editor of the Revolutionary Age the following letter: 12-19-31

Dear Sir:

Referring to a campaign slogan used by Communists—that is, social equality between colored and white workers—do you people mean that colored and white workers, should intermarry? In reply, the editor of the Revolu-

tionary Age authorized the following statement: *Baltimore*

Yes, we mean that all obstacles in law and in custom, to the free intermarriage between colored and white people must be destroyed. In every conceivable respect, including rights of marriages, the colored and white people must be on exactly the same level. Any other viewpoint on the question of intermarriage turns the demand for social equality into a hollow mockery, into a hypocritical gesture.

Ground Basis

We take this stand on grounds of science, history and the fundamental principles of the revolutionary working class movement. Both science and history compel us to reject all imperialistic fan-

tasies as to the supremacy of the “white race and to recognize the equality of all of the great families of mankind.

The working class has always been the champion of the solidarity of all workers and of the equality of all peoples. Any rejection or limitation of the right of free intermarriage is impossible for any honest and consistent advocate of democracy, not to speak of revolutionary worker.

The hesitation and uncertainty that many otherwise liberal and even radical people exhibit on the question of the right of free intermarriage is an ingrained effect of the insidious poison of race prejudice, with which American capitalist society is so thoroughly infected.

Hypocrisy

Even more is it a glaring symptom of the odious hypocrisy that characterizes the official American viewpoint on such questions.

At a time when “illegitimate” sexual intercourse between the two races is a wide-spread and everyday occurrence, and legalization of such relations strikes a holy horror into the virtuous breasts of the white ruling class in the South.

The Soviet Union is a living example of the Communist viewpoint on the complete and unconditional and unreserved equality of all races and people. All barriers between peoples have been broken down by law, conscious education and by the force of public opinion and all manifestations of race prejudice meet with sharp disapproval of society and with definite measures on the part of

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Hold Parade and Funeral For Chicago Eviction Riot Victims

Appeals Filed for Eight Scottsboro Boys— 20 Camp Hill Farmers Freed— Plan Worldwide Sacco-Vanzetti Tribute

Organized by Communist leaders, thousands of colored and white workers marched in parade on Saturday and attended the mass funeral for two of the three men slain by police in Chicago on August 3 during an anti-eviction demonstration, according to report of the International Labor Defense. The two to whom tribute was paid were Abe Gray and John O'Neil. The family of Thomas Paige, the third man slain, refused to permit the use of his body in the mass funeral.

File Appeal for Eight Scottsboro Boys.
At the inquest held Thursday before the coroner's jury attorneys for the I. L. D. submitted witnesses and evidence to support the claim that the police fired upon the mob without provocation. Police, however, claimed that members of the mob had opened fire on them. The I. L. D. protested the composition of the jury, asserting that only business men whose interests were the same as the landlords were permitted to sit on it.

In a story sent out by the Federated Press, Harvey O'Connor, well known labor investigator and writer, on his return from Mexico witnessing the eviction massacre, writes of conditions among Negroes in that city: "Upper class Chicago, jolted repeatedly in the past two years by the failure of its profit system, was amazed to read that the Negroes, relied on as limitless in their capacity to suffer, had rebelled. But a canvass of the reasons behind the eviction massacre reveals the following facts: (1) Unemployment 300 per cent higher among Negroes than among whites; (2) Failure of seven of the nine banks in the Negro district, bringing better paid Negro workers down to the level of their less fortunate brothers; (3) Every bit of dry ground and bench space in Washington Park for ten blocks has been filled with the Negro homeless every night; (4) Closing down of charity relief measures this spring."

their conditions."

Plan Sacco-Vanzetti Demonstration.

The International Labor Defense is preparing militant protests and demonstrations for August 22 in commemoration of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two labor martyrs who were executed four years ago by the State of Massachusetts. Demonstrations will take place in all the principal cities of the United States and throughout the world where the imprisonment of all workers fighting for their rights will be protested. "This year," the International Labor Defense points out, "the cause of imprisoned Negro workers and workers suffering on the outside because of color and class will be brought to the front. The Scottsboro, Camp Hill and Chicago cases will be the main issues on August 22. The workers and their sympathizers will make this day a day of militant protest against the terror of the ruling class."

3 Negroes Slain In Chicago Riot

3 Policemen Are Injured After Crowd of Blacks Threatens Court Bailiffs

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—(P)—Three negroes were killed and three policemen were injured late today in a riot by several hundred negroes protesting the eviction of a negro woman for non-payment of rent.

The negroes were slain, officials said, after the police had been attacked with knives and pistols. The crowd was dispersed by police reserves and several scores were taken into custody.

Tonight every police reserve in the city had been mobilized in the South Side negro district as a precaution against further outbreaks.

Several squads were detailed to thwart an expected gathering of negro communists in Washington Park. Other squads were under orders to patrol the district and disperse any gathering threatening disorder.

Today's disorders resulted when two court bailiffs started to move to the street the household belongings of Rose Warwick from a flat building at 50th and Dearborn Streets for non-payment of rent. A crowd of negroes, estimated by police at more than 500, quickly gathered, shouting defiance to the bailiffs and threatening them.

Police said the ringleaders of the mob were negro communists who have been active recently in opposing other evictions. In the other cases, however, order always has been restored by the appearance of police.

appearance of police.

The bailiffs, alarmed by the menacing attitude of the quickly growing mob, telephoned for police assistance. As soon as the patrol wagon, manned by Policemen Fred Graham, negro, and Martin Ernst and John McFadden, white, arrived, the police trio was engulfed by the crowd, many of whom carried knives, clubs and pistols.

In their fight to reach the bailiff through the crowd, the policemen were attacked with clubs and knives. Ernst suffered a fractured skull. McFadden and Graham were severely cut on their faces, but returned to duty after receiving medical attention.

The arrival of a squad car caused the crowd to transfer its attention from the patrol wagon crew to the new arrivals. One negro drew Sergeant Henry Lion's pistol from his holster and pressed the muzzle against the officer's stomach. "I'm going to kill you," the negro threatened.

Policeman William Jordan reached over the menaced officer's shoulder and shot the negro in the head. He fell dead. Then the crowd became wildly excited, striking at the officers with knives and clubs. The police fired several bullets into the crowd and several negroes fell, two dead. The others were carried away by friends. Officials were trying to learn tonight whether there were any more fatalities.

A riot call to police headquarters brought all available reserves and the crowd was scattered after a brief struggle.

Police said that en route to the scene they met a strong force of negroes in marching order, shouting threats against the Government and moving towards the fighting. Officials said they were sure the crowd was communistic and had hastily been mobilized to protest the eviction of the Warwick woman.

Communist Card Found

In the pocket of one of the dead negroes, John O'Neil, 45, police found a membership card in an unemployment organization believed to be affiliated with a communistic group.

Officials disclosed that special details of reserve police have been kept at all stations in the negro district for several weeks because of frequent minor disturbances resulting from eviction of negro tenants from flat buildings.

Police officials said they had received information that negro communist leaders had called a meeting for tonight in Washington Park to protest against the afternoon disorder. Squads were under strict orders to break up any such gathering. Authorities said negro communist meetings have been held in the park nights for a month without police interference.

There have been two serious negro riots here in recent years. One, in 1920, resulted in the slaying of two white men, one a United States sailor, and several negroes in disorders that followed the sailor's attempt to rescue an American flag from being burned at a demonstration by a fanatic negro "freedom" cult.

In 1919, 15 white persons and 23 negroes were killed in violent race riots

resulting from the reported stoning of a white boy by negro youngsters while he was swimming, causing him to drown. National Guardsmen restored order only after a week of sanguinary flare-ups.

ARMED PATROLS BALK RECUENCE OF RIOTS

Chicago Police Break Up All Gatherings After Three Are Killed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—(P)—Public officials, negro leaders and police pooled their efforts today to prevent a recurrence of the rioting which cost three lives and many injuries in the South Side negro belt last night.

Armed squad cars cruised through the district, breaking up all large gatherings.

Eviction for non-payment of rent, the immediate cause of last night's riot, was ordered temporarily suspended in the district. The courts at the same time issued a warning that interference with bailiffs was punishable by six-month sentence for contempt of court.

The riot started when a crowd prevented municipal court bailiffs from evicting a 72-year-old negress. Before sufficient police arrived to break up the mob, three negroes had been shot and killed, another supposed rioter seriously wounded and three policemen injured.

Police broke up several meetings today but reported that most of them had no leaders and that no resistance was offered. Emergency police and county officers were given instructions and assignments to cope with any possible trouble in the near future.

Not Red But Hungry.

Communism is blamed for a negro riot in Chicago Monday. The cause was more elemental.

A negro woman was evicted from her home because she was unable to pay rent. Her furniture was put in the street. She had no food, no money, and consequently no place to go.

If she had been alone in her misfortune, there would have been no story. But there were 1,000 others at the scene who were in the same condition. They were not reds or Communists. They were hungry men and women out of work.

Six million idle men are not enough to constitute a threat to the stability of the government, but they are sufficient in numbers to sow the seed of discord and discontent among other millions threatened with this same predicament.

There is something strangely incongruous in the cry: "We want apples rotting on the trees; Texas something to eat," that goes up from the cities, with wheat at 50 cents a bushel, with an all-time record of supply on hand; peaches plenty

CHICAGO'S RIOT IS OBJECT LESSON

Recognition of the growing need for a more enlightened policy in dealing with the large numbers of colored citizens who have in the past few years migrated to northern centers is evidenced in the following editorial appearing in the issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer this week entitled "Chicago's Riot":

"On the day that Chicago restores order after an anti-eviction riot in which three Negroes are slain, the Census Bureau issues a report showing amazing increases in the colored population of most northern and western industrial states. Illinois recorded a growth of 80 1-2 per cent. in Negro population between 1920 and 1930. For Ohio the increase was 66 per cent., in Michigan 182 per cent. and in New York 108.

"It is unsound to assume that Monday's disturbance in Chicago is the direct result of the recent enormous increase of the colored population of the big city on Lake Michigan. Chicago had race riots years before the recent influx from the south. There have been similar discreditable incidents in the record of other industrial centers north of the Mason-Dixon line.

"But there is no question that the increasing concentration of colored people in northern industrial cities during the last decade has created new sociological problems which are still far from solution.

Northern industry called these southern workers from the land of cotton. It needed them when after-war immigration restrictions cut off the normal supply of unskilled labor. It paid them a little more than they had earned in the south, but not enough to enable them to achieve economic security in the north. It assigned them to tumble-down dwellings in the "blighted areas," often to houses abandoned by all former tenants except the rats.

"Then came the depression. Colored workers, so eagerly welcomed a few years back, were the first to be pushed off the pay rolls. A cold northern winter found them shivering and hungry. Thousands have returned to the south, where the weather at least is less harsh.

"It is a common and inaccurate fashion to blame the Reds for all such disorders as the one at Chicago Monday. Whether the Chicago riot was incited by Reds, as it is charged, is less important than the fact that the economic sufferings now being endured by thousands of colored residents of northern cities have disillusioned and discouraged them and worn down that natural optimism which is one of the heritages of their race. Such people are an ideal target for soapbox appeals.

"At heart the Negro is no friend of Communism. He is a fervent believer in democratic institutions and is usually ambitious to acquire property and improve his economic status. If Communism can entice him to its ranks in any numbers it will be because the present industrial system has treated him rather roughly."

This editorial is to be commended for it bespeaks the kind of thought which must be advanced if further disorders of the sort experienced by Chicago are to be prevented.

Many of the colored people of Cleveland during the past year and a half have experienced the same type of economic suffering that has been undergone by many of the colored people of Chicago. This city has its blighted areas of tumble-down dwellings and in many cases colored people are not only compelled to live in these areas but a

short-sighted policy of financial institutions seems to be timed at restricting all of the colored people to these areas. It behoves industrial leaders of Cleveland to think deeply on this situation.

Let us now evolve plans to prevent a repetition of this sort of thing in Cleveland.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

SEP 8 1931

White And Negro Citizens Must Organize To Fight Communism

Representative DePriest, Speaking Here, Says Reds Are Trying to Use Negroes to Overthrow American Government

The white people and the negroes must unite and with a solid front oppose the teachings of the communist agitators who "are attempting to use the negroes" in their determination to overthrow the American government, Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago, only negro member of congress, declared last night in a Labor Day address at the negro First Baptist church on South Church street.

The congressman went after communism and its teachings in his characteristic way. He told his audience, which included a number of white people, that the communists "have never done the negro any good, don't intend to and never will." This immediate section, he said the Fish congressional commission had found out in its investigation of communistic activities in the United States, is the "hotbed of communism." He appealed to the negroes to support the American ideals of government and to turn deaf ears to any soft words communist "agents of Moscow" may speak to them. The communists, he declared, are making an especial campaign to line up great negro support, but the negro is instinctively loyal and will refuse to listen to their propaganda.

"Give the negro a full dinner pail and a job and he'll forget all about communists and never think of them again," he declared.

The Illinois representative said he would upon his return to congress vote for the issuance of eight billion dollars in government bonds "to bring back prosperity." He said he would support the issuance of this great bond issue to pay for the inauguration of a great system of public works, including highways, waterways, public buildings and other such projects on a gigantic scale. He will also vote to restrict immigration entirely "until all Americans have jobs" and will support Philippine independence.

Congressman DePriest told his negro hearers they should organize to assert their political power and declared that they should at all times endeavor to build a higher and finer civilization and strive for a better community in which to live.

the provocation was not so great.

To the clear-thinking negro leaders and to quick police action must go the credit for the rapid suppression of the demonstration.

That Chicago incident calls forcibly to public attention a fact which should receive serious consideration in every city. It demonstrates conclusively that communist agitators are working actively among unemployed negroes in an effort to foment trouble. The police of all cities with a large negro population and negro leaders everywhere should lose no time in combating the spread of communism. The negro only courts trouble when he listens to the soap-box agitator and attempts to follow his instructions. This was demonstrated conclusively in Chicago.

The negroes naturally have suffered greatly in the large cities during the present period of business depression. Most of them are unskilled laborers and thousands have been thrown out of employment. Their plight has been worse in the North and East than in the South, since the Southern negro is a permanent resident and his job is more secure than that of the negro in the North who moves from city to city.

It is quite natural that communist agitators should find a fruitful field in working among these stricken negroes. Communism flourishes among the uneducated and the suffering.

Leaders of the negro race can perform no better service for their people than to advise them against listening to the red agitators who are attempting to use unemployed negroes as their tools in stirring up trouble.

The most certain way to prevent the spread of red propaganda among the negroes is for charitable and relief agencies in all large cities to devote

more attention to the relief needs of the negro population. In this work negro leaders can co-operate, since their assistance is invaluable in solving this pressing sociological problem.

This situation should be neglected no longer, since serious trouble may occur this winter if the activities of the communist agitators are not curbed.—Post-Dispatch.

TRIBUNE
Bay City, Tex
AUG 8 1931
Communism Among Negroes

Negro leaders, sociologists and police officials agree that communist propaganda disseminated among Chicago's unemployed negroes was responsible for recent disorders and threatened for a time to assume serious proportions.

The trouble arose when bailiffs evicted negro tenants from a flat in a district where hundreds of unemployed negroes had congregated to hear a communist speaker. When furniture had been moved into the street, angry negroes demanded that it be replaced and there were shouts of "We want jobs!" and "We want something to eat." In the resulting confusion two policemen were badly beaten and three negroes were shot down by officers before the mob was dispersed.

It was fortunate indeed that the disorders did not develop into serious race riots. Such occurrences fan the smouldering flames of race prejudice and that riot might have developed into sanguinary battles between negroes and whites such as Chicago has experienced on other occasions when

Labor-1931

Communists Party

Delegation of Workers Returns From Soviet Russia After Two-Month Tour

Five Negroes Among American Group Which Made Visit—Will Be Welcomed Sunday at Mass Meeting in Harlem

After a tour of two months of Soviet Russia, the American Workers' delegation, which sailed from New York on October 14 to attend the fourteenth anniversary celebration of the November revolution, returned yesterday to this port aboard the Cunard liner Berengaria.

The delegation, which made the tour under auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, included Morris Wickman, New York seaman; Sam Langford, Gary steel worker; A. J. Lewis, Youngstown, Ohio, steel worker; J. W. Jones, western Pennsylvanian coal miner; Lillian Lynch, member of the national executive board of the National Miners' Union, and ten white workers.

"Everywhere we went I saw plenty of work and food," said Mrs. Lynch in a letter before she sailed. "In Dneprostro, where they are building a new town for the workers; in the Donbas, where miners are making fifteen rubles a day (nominally \$7.50) and some of them as high as twenty-three rubles. We visited Kislovsk, the miners' rest home, where they go to recuperate when they are sick. They receive the best treatment, the best doctors and nurses being at their service.

According to R. B. Hudson, white chairman of the delegation, the problem of national minorities has been solved in the U. S. S. R. Members of the delegation, he said, in accepting credentials as international "udarniki" (shock troops) pledged themselves to fight against all discriminations and race prejudice upon return to this country.

A mass meeting welcoming the returning delegates will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the New Star Casino, Park avenue at 107th street. Members of the delegation will report on their tour which took them to Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Nishni Novgorod, Dnieprostroi. Other speakers include Max Bedach and Marcel Scherer of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JOURNAL

NOV 29 1931

COMMUNISTS SEEK NEGROES AS ALLIES

Active Among 75,000 Unemployed in New York; Arouse Their Interest.

HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE

People, Even When Foodless, Manage to Meet Payments on Their Radio Sets

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

New York, Nov. 28.—As President Hoover's committee on home building reports degradation and overcrowding in Negro housing, an estimate made here today by the Urban League lists about 75,000 unemployed Negroes in this, the black capital of the world. This is about 23 per cent. of the New York Negro population of 327,706.

The first blast of winter, sweeping New York Friday with snow and a falling thermometer, found many thousands of Negroes homeless and destitute. While in the city relief program there is no segregation of Negroes, Welfare Commissioner Taylor ruled today that the precinct apportionment of relief could be organized and managed by members of the race. This was in response to urgent pleas, insisting that an effective relief administration could be carried out only by persons "racially sympathetic." Previous distribution of funds had been under white authority.

Reports in both Chicago and New York that Communism was gaining rapidly among urban Negroes were checked by this writer today. Inquiries at the Urban League and the New York headquarters of the Communist party brought, in each case, the emphatic reply that the movement was progressing swiftly in the dilapidated tenements which Mr. Hoover's commission condemns. No figures as to the number of Communist locals or membership could be obtained.

Communists Enlisting Negroes

"The Communists are unquestionably working hard among the Negroes and the number of party members in Harlem is steadily increasing. Clergymen and business men are combatting the trend, but thousands of the younger Negroes, particularly, having broken away from home and church ties, and now hungry and desperate, are heeding the Communist proselyters. We get the same reports from Chicago, where the Communist party is working diligently to make converts. The urban Negro of the North, segregated from the community life and badly equipped to compete in the economic struggle, makes fertile soil for the Communist ideas. Radical leaders are springing up among them. Unemployment and misery are deepening their discontent."

It was said that building trade employes and railroad porters and waiters make up the largest groups among the unemployed. Many of the "sand hogs" are Negroes, and there are hunger and destitution among these "air compressor" workers. Their occupation, with many afflicted with the "bends," the occupational curse of the sand hogs, tends to unfit them for other work.

Many Entertainers Jobless

While in the prosperity years Harlem night clubs, cafes, theatres and music halls were booming, most of them now are closed or deserted and many Negro singers, dancers and actors are out of work. It has been incorrectly assumed that the lure of Harlem had drawn mostly Negroes of light-footed proclivities from the South. Social workers and economists deny this. They find the entertainers make up a small proportion of the Harlem population and that most of the urgent cases of distress are among workers of other callings. There are a few of the gaudy "wham-bam" places still going, but the whites aren't nightclubbing the way they used to and the section is dark in more senses than one.

This inquirer found destitute Negroes huddling in unheated flats, but hanging onto their radios when pretty nearly everything else was gone.

Foodless, They Pay For Radios

"Somehow they manage to meet the installments even if they haven't food in the house," said a collector for a radio firm. "Once in a while we have to take back a radio set and it causes more grief than if we had taken all the furniture. If they can manage a shuffle or a tune once in a while, they can forget everything else for a time. Last Sunday I went into one of those dreary railroad flats to collect an installment where there was a Negro couple with six pickaninnies. They were all huddled around their fine, big shiny radio, spellbound with happiness, listening to a symphony concert—pickaninnies and all. They hadn't a crumb of food in the house. They

counted out the installment, most of it in pennies. It was all the money they had. One of the pickaninnies, a boy of about 10, was accompanying the concert on a violin—a musical genius, I am sure."

The Urban League is working valiantly and is receiving considerable assistance from other organizations. So far, the largest concentrated Negro population of America has come through the last two trying years without disorder and with a better crime record than many of the white sections of the city.

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Race Man Teaches White Americans In Russian School

MOSCOW, Nov. 19—(CNS)—A class of 52 white American children, sons and daughters of American engineers and specialists here, began their first school work in an English-speaking Russian school, with a Negro professor as one of their principal teachers. The teacher is Lovett Whiteman, formerly of Chicago, and now a member of the Russian Communist Party. Whiteman is teaching mathematics and chemistry.

The school is a new experiment. The principles of communism, exactly as taught in Russian to Russian children, are taught in English in this new school. Jacob Borodin, former Harvard graduate and prominent revolutionist in America is headmaster of the school, and selected Whiteman as one of his teaching staff.

Whiteman is not the only American Negro, who has won a high place in the Russian Soviet Republic. William Patterson, now in America, was also recognized as a leading force among Communists here.

White Chauvinism Is the Main Barrier in Winning Negro Masses

By B. K. GEBERT.

Unemployed worker
IN recent months the Chicago District made some gains among the Negro masses. Thousands of Negro workers are in the Unemployed movement. As a matter of fact, in the city of Chicago, where about 10,000 unemployed workers are organized, about 40 per cent are Negro workers. In the ranks of the Party there are about 500 Negro workers, constituting 25 per cent of the total Party membership in the District. But this, by no means, indicates that we take advantage of the situation which exists to reach not a few hundred or few thousand, but tens of thousands of Negro workers and organize them in the revolutionary movement. *12-19-31*

Revolutionary Prerequisite For Successful Struggle.

Our experiences in work definitely show that the prerequisite for successful work among the Negro masses is determined struggle against any manifestation of white chauvinism. We can safely say that if we would not have carried the struggle against white chauvinism, we would have made no progress in winning Negro masses. This is natural.

New York N.Y.
The Negro masses are being oppressed, suppressed, persecuted and lynched by the white ruling class and they do distrust the whites. This distrust and hate can be turned against the white ruling class and the Negro masses won and united with the revolutionary forces of the working class. But this can be accomplished only then when the Negro workers will feel not only that they have equal rights in the revolutionary mass organizations, but that revolutionary organizations are fighting for the Negro rights. However, we have manifestations to the contrary, and here are a few recent examples.

Concrete Examples of Chauvinism.

On December 7, a mass meeting was held in Gary in support of the demands of the National Hunger March in Washington. A large number of Negro workers came to the mass meeting, but there was no fraternizing of the Negro and white workers at meetings in the hall before the opening of the meeting; and the Negro workers began to take seats in the hall by themselves and the white workers by themselves, creating a line between the Negro and white workers. It was only, thanks to the proper approach by a member of the District Committee that this was stopped, and after a short explanation this artificial line was broken up and Negro and white workers sat together. This "little accident" showed very much that there, as yet, is no real unity established between Negro and white workers, and without this there can be no successful struggles of the workers in Gary or any other place where such manifestations are noticeable. But this is not the only incident of this character. There are more and more serious ones. Here are some.

Youth Not Immune.

A member of the Young Communist League who is active in the youth branches of the IWO developed ideas that we should have special Negro branches of the International Workers Order, jim-crow branches. It is true that after

an explanation the comrade somehow changed his attitude toward the question, but the fact that such ideas can creep out in the minds of the comrades are indications that the basic problems on this question are not known to the membership.

On the South Side of Chicago the Polish Workers Club, which is located in the vicinity of the stockyards, permitted the following situation. The management of the club systematically refused to rent the hall to the YCL because the YCL invited Negro workers to the hall. And when once the hall was rented it was with the warning not to carry agitation among the Negro workers to attend the dance given by the YCL.

In the Unemployed Councils.

Similar warnings were made to the branch of the Unemployed Council, and at the dance of the IWO, when a large number of Negro workers came, they were not welcome, they felt that they were not a part of the gathering, as nobody would dance with them, which resulted that a majority of the Negro workers present left the hall.

All of these acts of white chauvinism have been explained by the manager of the club in a very interesting manner, that all this was done for the interest of the Polish Workers Club. And what are these interests? Very simple. The management of the club has an agreement with the owner of the hall that no Negro workers will be permitted to attend the mass meetings or affairs in the club.

In other words, the Polish Workers Club, instead of developing struggles for equal social rights of the Negro workers, supports the petty-bourgeois and bourgeois ideas of the landlord.

We have a similar situation in Burnside, where the Ukrainian Club refused to rent the hall for the school because Negro workers would be invited and that neighborhood is located in a "white neighborhood."

More Serious Incidents.

One more manifestation of it, which is very serious, took place on December 7 in Chicago. After the demonstration in Union Park, an announcement was made that the workers shall leave for their headquarters in groups. It so happened that practically 50 per cent or more of the workers began to march in one direction and a few blocks away from the demonstration police attacked the workers, singling out Negro workers, and beating them up.

The white workers, because no preparatory work was made to defend, did not defend the Negro workers and the result was that a number of Negro workers made the remarks "no more will we attend central demonstrations, the white workers do not defend us."

Likewise, some workers began to state that the International Workers Order is a jim-crow organization, and this has a detrimental effect on the Negro workers in the stockyards, where a large number of Polish and Negro workers are employed.

What Must Be Done.

Organizational measures are necessary against people who are responsible for these acts. They must be exposed not only in the ranks of the Party, but by mass trials, and removed from

their posts and expelled from their organizations. But this alone is not sufficient.

The most systematic work must be carried out in the Party amid the broad masses of white workers, explaining the need of unity of Negro and white workers, developing struggles for the Negro rights; a campaign against white chauvinism cannot be carried out successfully unless it is linked up with the immediate struggle for the Negro rights in which white workers are brought in, involved in it, and under the joint leadership of Negro and white workers.

We must not repeat the mistakes made in St. Louis and Gary in previous months, where the struggle against white chauvinism was confined in the narrow circles, without developing around these issues campaigns for Negro rights and exposure of the acts of white chauvinism.

Dangerous Tendencies.

There are still in the Party elements who maintain that facts of this nature shall not be exposed publicly, that this will hurt the Party and the working class. These positions are of a dangerous character and are the worst opportunist positions one can imagine. The Communist Party in Chicago District is determined to burn out white chauvinism in the ranks of the Party. It has demonstrated on a number of occasions its ability to unite Negro and white workers in common struggles, as in the case of the unemployed movement, the 110,000 workers who demonstrated on August 8 on the South Side of Chicago, etc. But there was a little tendency to believe just because of the successful demonstration of August 8 that we already solved the problem of unification of Negro and white workers. This is not the case.

Ceaseless Drive of Capitalist Agencies.

The bourgeoisie is systematically carrying its poisonous campaign in the factories, organizations and press, attempting to antagonize white workers against Negro workers and the Negro workers against the white. These campaigns take many forms. One, for instance, when the Unemployed Council in a white neighborhood demanded relief, the heads of the relief agency stated the following: "We would be glad to give you relief, but all the money we have now is being spent on the South Side. Therefore, there is no money for you." Such a campaign very clearly indicates the position of the bourgeoisie.

They are utilizing the most vicious methods and will utilize them further.

In the city of Chicago, with 240,000 Negro population, the overwhelming majority of whom are proletarians, there can be no successful struggle of any kind without unity of the Negro and white workers; without winning the Negro workers for the struggle there can be no successful struggle, and the winning of the Negro workers depends primarily on demonstrating, not in words, but in deeds that the Party and the revolutionary organizations are daily carrying out the struggle for the Negro rights.

The Question of Leadership.

In this connection I want to raise one more very important problem, that is of drawing Negro workers into the leadership of revolutionary organizations. Up till now insufficient Negro

workers have been drawn into the leadership of such organizations as the TUUL, ILD, FSU. There is a complete absence of any activities by the International Workers Order among the Negro masses and in the Party proper, there is no systematic effort of promoting Negro workers into the leadership.

More Negro Workers in Leading Positions.

It is true that there are a number of Negro workers who are engaged in the general activities of the Party and in a leading position. But this number is too small and many more Negro workers must be immediately drawn into the Section committees and District committees, into the leading positions of our Party, as our Party is the Party of the American proletariat, black and white, native and foreign born.

It is particularly today that we must demonstrate in action to the Negro masses, because they are oppressed, segregated, jim-crowed, persecuted and lynched, that we not only put them on an equal basis but that we are fighting for their rights and developing conscious proletarian leadership from the broad Negro masses.

The struggle against white chauvinism must be made part of the campaign of the Party in its daily work and not occasionally, from time to time. Any other approach to this question is detrimental to the revolutionary movement, to our Party, to the Negro masses and the whole working class.

Labor 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists Party

VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR FOR THE NEGRO

(By Drusilla Dunjee Houston)

(For The Associated Negro Press)

WILL NEGROES BE COMMUNISTS: THE RED APPROACHES THE

Communism in America is more strongly entrenched than we realize. It has allotted the Negro a prominent place in its future plans. As to the sincerity of Communists, if they obtain power, they will not just now they are busy approaching the black man, both old and young. You would be surprised to see the older black man, embittered by economic slavery, who is militant. He seems to have been only waiting for a hope. The great mass of Negroes are very patriotic, they are extremely humane and do care for the suffering of their neighbor. There are sharp-featured blacks who are mixed with Arab blood and the treachery of the Arab is in them, but the republic can bank on the big, full-featured, black who is generous and forgiving. We have young Negroes who are feeling bitterly the pinch of unemployment. They will be fertile material for the Red with

his alluring pictures of the division of everything and the theory that blacks and whites are brothers and must fraternize.

The Red is making good on this theory. In concrete examples the International Labor Defense seeks out cases of flagrant injustice to Negroes that sometimes the Negro himself is overlooking. It goes into communities and defends such cases. I saw members of the Communist party last winter furnish food for a young colored man who had been injured on the railroad and cast aside to escape paying damages. These white Communists loaded up wood in their arms and carried it to him. They made the fire and papered his house with cardboard. They hired counsel. These things mean something to colored people. In another section a white boy fought with a colored boy and was whipped. The white father and friends ordered these colored people to move. White Communists went down into this district and showed this white man that he should get together with the colored father

and settle the difficulty peaceably. I am telling you these things that our leaders may realize how this movement by such methods is progressing and we ought to decide whether we will leave our people uninformed to be won by them. We have no right to condemn the men in communistic leadership who are earnest in their effort to do something to undo the enslavement of whites and blacks in America and who would join the masses of whites and blacks in any movement that will render their life happier in this nation. No matter how we may disagree with them, they are not unpatriotic, for this present government is the result of Revolution. If they are not right we should turn on more light and render our people immune, but we should not persecute them. God has more than one way to affect His purposes. After the slurs of white literature of our inferiority, and the bold assertions that we must keep a half-serf position in this nation, many in the ranks of leadership feel that the Communist is the hope of the future to burst hidebound and unfair restrictions that are galling and discouraging a growing race.

Let us see if there is a measure of sense in the view of radical leadership. In communist gatherings these sons of rabid southerners meet the young Negro and it is astounding how they throw off the impressions of prejudice and fraternize. At headquarters, often, it is a shrewd young Negro who rises to dictate policies and becomes a favorite eating and sleeping there. There is a large element of Negroes who stand off feeling it no "honor" to fraternize with white folk. Strange as it may seem, these much cursed people actually may be the medium by which the tottering walls of ancient black codes will be shattered. A great building was going up in our community. One morning last winter the boss came out and called: "we'll hire four more men." Whites rushed down but a large Negro cut across and reached the man first. When he asked for a job the boss began cursing him and threatened to strike him. A group of white Communists happened to be looking on. They rushed down and cursed the boss saying: "Hire this man, he says he has starving children. If you do not we will strike you to the earth." The Negro was hired and

the whole crowd of whites indignantly supported the attitude of the Communists. May not this be God's hand?

Can the Communist with his ideas of revolution capture the masses of the Negro race? Not if intelligent leadership decides that they shall not; for we have a vital background that resists the encroachment of the communal forms of government we do not believe in the methods of Communists. The fire and terror route is foreign to the nature of black men. I do not believe that any permanent good comes out of force. That is where the Communist will fail as an individualist, if not enmasse. The men who planned the French Revolution chopped off heads and in the end lost their heads under the guillotine. In Russia it was the same the men who overthrew Czardom were overthrown. "He that taketh by the sword shall perish with the sword." Christ said: "See that ye resist not evil." Prohibition has made just that mistake. By education it can be put over, never by FORCE. The world is not better off for the World War. RUIN, worldwide ruin, will follow success of the communistic plan. The man who is a destroyer does not know how to rebuild.

After the Hun came the Dark Ages in which the light of civilization almost went out. The Syth so obliterated the old Hellenic civilization that it lay totally forgotten for over 2,000 years. The Communist discards God and religion. That is where he will fail with the Negro who has not sense enough to recognize and obey a Creator. The race. The genuine Negro does not Communist thinks that these are surface feelings that he can with ridicule eradicate. He does not know that the root and fibre of Ethiopians is religion. We are native born to this land, and we love it. We could not injure our motherland. We could be led to improve it. As the ancient Ethiopians prompted by religious motive carried the arts of civilization hand and hand with religion to less enlighten peoples, so today the modern Ethiopian must lift the torch that we lit in more primitive ages and help America to find out the ways for better and happier living for white and black masses. We feel that a white leadership that has discarded God will fail to reach such an objective.

We must instruct and enlighten our young masses to this end.

Another inherent thing in the natural of Ethiopians is the love of law and order. It has been an astounding and heartening thing for me to listen this winter to the answer of young Negroes to the appeal of the Communist to overthrow the government. It seemed quite beyond their grasp. Willingness to readily cast away law and order is evidence of depravity. The moral nature of such a man has been rendered callous by evil habits. The young Negro just now listens to the specious expositions of the Communists, to his red theories of conquering capital by force and above the fog of these sophistries he lifts his black head and answers: "but the Negro is law-abiding." This springs out of him from inherent, primitive instincts. Black Cushites gave to the world its first notions of law and order. Black Jethro only gave to Moses out of ancient Hamitic law, what his race in those ages was giving Mosaic law is identical with the more ancient "Laws of Mammurabi" that preceded it by thousands of years. The law of today of every law which drew from the more ancient laws of Ham. Ethiopians civilized nation is based upon Mosaic law which gave the ideas of government to the world and it is not in their nature to destroy government. This is why there are no black mobs. Communists must break down this inherent righteousness, and they will FAIL.

Negro Communist Tells Jury Of Alleged Attack

AKRON, OHIO, July 30—(AP)—C. Louis Alexander's story of an alleged beating at the hands of Barberton Police, supposedly was in possession of the county Grand Jurors today as they rested after being closeted over four hours with the negro ex-communist.

In signed statements made to officials after his appearance here Tuesday, Alexander accused police of dragging him and driving him from Barberton, last February. Yesterday, in a show-up of Barberton's entire police force, he picked out Patrolmen J. Byron Eubanks and James Head, as two of his alleged assailants.

ISMS COMMON AND OTHERWISE

The disposition to laugh Communism out of court in America was born of the cocksure stability of America's institutions. The root of American institutions is in the soil of American prosperity and they are stable as long as prosperity obtains. In other words, America is regarded as being reasonably content with its lot as compared with other nations and practically sure of the control of the trend of sentiment as regards the dominant policy of its institutions. The feeling that Communism cannot find a soil in which to root is responsible for the attitude and it is something of which to be proud. Until recent years, the influence of American rural life has been a great balancing force in its social life. But the constant city-ward drift of population in the meantime has had a tendency to transfer that balance and upset the equilibrium in more ways than one. *Reporter*

It is a significant fact that more than half of the American population is now urban; that urban sentiment controls the trend of life to a degree heretofore not anticipated; that unrest results from the disparity between opportunities for gaining a livelihood in urban and rural areas, and, consequently, there is no wholesome reaction against the upsetting effects of the city-ward flux of population. *7-25-31*

Where there is not ample employment, to invent some way to make a living gives rise to all kinds of organizations, political in their intent, criminal in their action, social or commercial in their designs.

Among the large number of unemployed, the majority would be at work if conditions were such that work would be provided; but there is also always a large contingent bent on making a living without work under any circumstance. It would be easy, as it has been, to take care of these mischief makers if the working contingent were employed gainfully, but the condition of unemployment aggravates the situation and the ranks of mischief makers increase readily through contamination to a menacing degree.

A soil for the growth of Communism is created where luxury and ease on a large scale, on the one hand, is set up against poverty and unrest on a large scale on the other hand. Corruption naturally follows in the wake of ease and luxury, and weakened institutions follow in the wake of corruption; so that Communism finds an environment suitable to motivate its growth.

In the Dadeville area of Tallapoosa County a share cropper's meeting probably with Communistic notions projected by agitators was broken up last week by officers of the law. The result is the death of one Negro, the wounding of several others, and an armed posse scouring the countryside, thirty-two Negroes in jail and the probability of more trouble of a serious nature. Very probably the instigators of the trouble are at large and the suffering falls on misguided followers too ignorant to know what it is about.

The arrest of several persons alleged to be the principals in a bombing plot against milk dealers in Jefferson County places the responsibility for criminal activities in which much property damage has been done and several lives lost. The two incidents are slightly different aspects of the same problem.

It is organized resistance, criminal in its nature, to the developing trend in American practices.

The certainty of increase in numbers of this type of mischief makers is evident from all indications, and until some way is found either to revive industrial activities in urban centers or to strengthen the hold of rural areas on the agrarian population, the problem will increase in its extension and complications and constitute a menace in kind like those of other nations.

Communism, Bolshevism, Fascism are all "ill isms" diagnostic of unjust social and economic inequalities, and, while laughing them out of court today, it is an important part of sound wisdom to adjust conditions so that their day in court tomorrow may not be a day of mass violence. There is an ism for every school of thought that comprehends a doctrine on how to attain the ends of its proponents. They arise from social, religious and political issues where actual or imagined wrongs have been perpetrated.

Some have a history, glorious for the blood caused to have been shed by them, others are shrouded in internal infamy. The ultimate triumph of virtue is certain and, measured by that, time is the best criterion and abiter of the final outcome.

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald
Tuesday, July 24, 1931

NEGROES SIGN APPEAL TO FIGHT RACIAL PREJUDICE

Statement Bearing Names Of Large Number Urges Race To Suppress Communistic Propaganda And Be Obedient To Leadership

In a statement signed by a large number of leading negro residents of Birmingham, members of that race were warned against Communistic propaganda and were urged to follow the leadership of those who have the best interests of the race at heart.

The statement points out that the needed, for more widespread practical education for the masses. The more intelligent negroes of Birmingham are not easily swayed by appeals to racial prejudice but that the ignorant and less thoughtful negroes are more likely to fall victims of this sort of propaganda.

The appeal to the negroes of Birmingham to do everything within their power to suppress the evils of Communism was especially directed to the latter group.

Statement In Full

The statement follows:

In view of what appears to be a persistent effort to spread Communistic propaganda among the unthinking masses of our people in Alabama, the undersigned colored citizens of Birmingham, and other thoughtful colored persons have felt called upon to combat such an unwholesome and dangerous influence wherever it showed itself.

At first, something like two years or more ago, there were whisperings and rumors of the presence among us of Communistic agencies secretly at work to disorganize and inflame the laboring classes of both races in the Birmingham district. Probably, because such an idea seemed so utterly foolish we were slow to believe that it amounted to more than mere rumor. But we later learned that we were mistaken when strangers appeared in Birmingham, held meetings, and advocated doctrines calculated not only to overthrow our form of government but to uproot our very civilization.

Doctrines Scored

No thoughtful person of our race would think of listening for a moment to such doctrines. But every one is not thoughtful. The unthinking person is easily misled by strangers. Thousands were woefully misled a few years ago by Marcus Garvey with his dream of a great African empire. Fortunately, only a very few persons in Alabama lost money in Garvey's great nightmare; but it was because most of our people listened to their leaders and their white friends who gave them whole-some advice.

No argument is needed to safeguard any sensible negro as against the baneful influence of Communism or any other doctrine foreign to our American institutions. He will refuse to be misled. It is the ignorant masses that need attention. Their condition cries aloud for sane and wholesome guidance. They should not be blamed if their ignorance renders them susceptible to the wiles and deceptions of smooth-tongued orators bent upon mischief. It merely furnishes another reason, if any were

"We workers in mighty mass demonstration assembled declare that we want no war," the resolution said. "We want immediate cash Winter relief for the unemployed and unemployment insurance from the government and the bosses! We demand not one cent for imperialist armaments and war—turn over the \$2,000,000,000 war fund to the unemployed."

Speakers who mounted an improvised rostrum at the north end of the square included Israel Amter, the chairman; A. Markoff of the Communist party, Robert W. Dunn of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Sol Harper of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, J. Zack, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; J. L. Engdahl of the International Labor Defense, a woman who spoke for woman's rights, a youth representing the Young Pioneers and a Negro speaker from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The proceedings ended with the singing of the "International." Hundreds of banners crudely inscribed with assorted slogans were brought to the meeting; prominent among them were ones which bore the legends "Fight boss war," "Hands off the Soviet Union," and "Free Mooney and Billings."

Announcement was made of plans for another "hunger march," to Washington from the large industrial centres, arriving on Dec. 7, to demand of Congress immediate Winter relief and unemployment insurance. The march is being planned by the Workers' International Relief, which conducted a similar march to Albany some time ago.

(Signed) T. C. Windham, contractor; J. W. Goodgame, pastor Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; J. J. Pearson; W. R. Brown, president local Dental Association; James D. Germain; P. S. Moten, M. D.; John W. Commons, proprietor Commons Coal & Ice Company; C. M. Harris, president Davenport & Harris Undertaking Company; W. B. Driver, principal Tuggle Institute; B. J. Anderson, dentist; P. D. Davis, president Birmingham Civic and Commercial Association; R. T. Brown, bishop M. E. Church; E. W. Thompson; A. M. Brown, M. D.; E. A. Bradford, president local Business League; C. L. Fisher, D. D.; E. A. Brown, attorney.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 22 1931 REDS DEMAND NATION SHUN ANOTHER WAR

Union Square Meeting Calls for Winter Relief for Jobless—'Hunger March' Planned.

Several thousand Communists and Communist sympathizers meeting in Union Square yesterday adopted a resolution against the entry of this country into another war.

Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communist Party

Three Slain in Street Duel With Cops; Hunt Leaders.

Chicago, Illinois

BULLETIN

Tension has reached such a state in Chicago among radical agitators and their adherents that high city officials have called the government's attention to the situation. Following the clash of "reds" with the police last Monday, John Alcock, acting commissioner of police; William Sexton, corporation counsel, and Col. Albert A. Sprague, commissioner of public works, held a conference with George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney of Illinois, for the purpose of discussing measures to cope with the "red" activities. Certain ringleaders, who are well schooled in propaganda work and who are working under instructions from the New York headquarters of the "red" movement, are now under surveillance.

"Reds" Who Were Slain

JOHN O'NEIL, 31 years old, 734 E. 45th St., married (Mary O'Neil); three children, ages 6, 4 and 1½. Came to Chicago eight years ago from Granada, Miss.

ABE GRAY, 40 years old, 4933 Dearborn St., married; one child, age 12. Came to Chicago nine years ago from Waynesboro, Miss.

THOMAS PAIGE, 35 years old, 5175 Michigan Ave., a decorator. Born in Muskogee, Okla.

(Photo on Picture Page)

Fear of continued violence that gripped the South side Monday, Aug. 3, following the red uprising that resulted in the death of three citizens, alleged to be members of the communist party, and the wounding of three policemen and two other civilians, was dispelled quickly as Corporation Counsel William A. Sexton, acting for Mayor Anton J. Cermak, took

Mayor Cermak is vacationing in Michigan, but was in touch with the corporation counsel over long distance telephone.

Conditions were restored to normal and except for the mumblings of

scattered groups here and there the section that a few hours before had assumed the aspect of a battle front was peaceful and quiet. Strong police guard, supplemented by government agents, patrolled the district. Meetings were not disturbed as long as they were orderly. Detectives, however, were on hand to protect property rights.

Cause of Trouble

City and police officers and leading citizens of both races are working together on a plan whereby some definite relief may be given South sides, it being openly admitted that hunger, lack of shelter and clothing, abetted by "Red" propaganda, brought on the situation that resulted in Monday's outbreak.

Trouble that had been brewing for weeks came to a head Monday, as had been predicted by many, when a group of the alleged communists defied police officers and bailiffs and tried to return the furniture of Mrs. Diana Gross, 72 years old, 5016 S. Dearborn St., to the flat from which it had been removed by the bailiff, armed with an eviction order from the municipal court.

For the past three weeks this same group of men, women and children, who are banded together in an organization known as the Unemployment council, and headed by four or five fiery speakers, have been causing the police considerable trouble. They maintain headquarters at 3528 State St.

At 3638 Wabash Ave., a week ago, an assemblage of more than 2,000 grimly determined men and women caused a near riot when they refused to disperse on orders from the police. The crowd had marched to the Wabash Ave. address to aid Mrs. Leathia Jones, who with her four children had been evicted.

Police Aid Tenants

Deputy Commissioner of Police John Scanlon, Deputy Chief of Detectives Lawrence Rafferty and several others high in the police department were drawn to the scene, but serious trouble was averted when \$25 was raised by the police and given to the landlord, Mrs. James Dailey, 3552 Vernon Ave. Mrs. Jones was permitted to return to the flat.

Urged on by this apparent victory, the same afternoon several hundred men and women assembled in front of 3744 Rhodes Ave., where another family had been evicted, and staged a demonstration. This affair never reached dangerous proportions and the crowd was soon scattered.

Last Wednesday afternoon another demonstration was staged at 29th St. and South Pkwy. A cordon of police was thrown around the vicinity and quiet was obtained. The crowd, in military formation, marched south to Washington park, where meetings are held night and day.

Feeling ran high not only on the South side but throughout Chicago following Monday's revolt, and on every hand there were whispers of another Race riot.

Corporation Counsel Acts

In the absence of Mayor Cermak, Corporation Counsel Sexton hurriedly called a conference in his office in the city hall, which was attended by police officials, Commissioner of Public Works Albert A. Sprague, Attorney Nathan K. McGill, assistant attorney general and general counsel for The Chicago Defender; State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, Alderman R. R. Jackson, Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church; State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, and Lucius C. Harper, managing editor of The Chicago Defender.

Monday night's meeting was continued to Tuesday when the South side delegation was augmented by Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational church, and Robert L. Ephraim of the Universal Negro Improvement association. Others attending the meeting were Samuel Insull Jr., Capt. Timothy J. Howard of the South Park board, Miss Florence Nesbitt of the United Charities, Alderman James B. Waller, chairman of the council unemployment committee, and Bailiff Albert J. Horan.

The general consensus, after full discussion, was that the riots were the result of Red agitation among unemployed men and women, eviction for nonpayment of rent being seized upon for demonstrations, and that unemployment relief was the only remedy.

Police Attacked

Details of the rioting that resulted in the slaying of the Reds and the wounding of the officers and civilians were told by Patrolman Fred D. Graham, 430 E. 49th St., one of the injured policemen.

He explained to a Chicago Defender reporter that he and his partner, Charles Childress, with Lieut. John Hardy and Sergt. John Bush and other patrolmen went to the scene of the riot after a call had been received at the station that a group of communists had threatened to put Mrs. Gross' furniture back into the flat.

When they arrived they ordered the crowd to move away, the officer said. Like Coxe's army, it was said, another mob swung into Dearborn St. from 51st, singing as they marched, and joined their companions in front of the home of the evicted family. It became apparent at once, the officer said, that the situation was serious. More police were ordered when the communists continued to increase in numbers, and the police prepared to cope with conditions.

In an effort to prevent trouble three men, believed to be ringleaders of the group, were arrested by Graham and Childress and sent to the station. These officers, observing another patrol wagon coming to the scene, went back and mingled in the crowd.

Monday morning Robert Ware, regarded by many as being the most influential of the small group of leaders, and several others were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, the Defender reporter was told at the police station.

Shot Is Fired

Intent upon throwing a scare into the crowd, Childress said he fired a shot into the air. Turning to look for his partner, the officer said, he saw Graham lying on the ground and blood flowing from a wound on his head. He had been struck with a blunt instrument. While Graham was down, Childress declared several members of the rioting clan kicked him in the sides and in the stomach.

He ran to his partner's rescue and succeeded in pulling the angry battlers off the wounded policeman. A few feet away Officers Martin Ernst and John McFadden, both severely beaten, were lying on the ground, groaning. They and Graham were

rushed to Mercy hospital. McFadden and Ernst are still in the hospital in a serious condition.

Gray attempted to grab Officer Henry Lyons' revolver and was killed by Patrolman William Jordan. Lyons said he killed Paige. O'Neil was killed by Officer Graham.

William Boyden, 43 years old, 4937 St. Lawrence Ave., who had stopped at the corner to watch the rioting, was hit in the chest by a stray bullet. He was taken to the Bridewell hospital. He will recover.

Temporary suspension of evictions on the South side was ordered by Assistant Bailiff J. M. Lee at the direction of Bailiff Horan. The service of eviction notices, however, will go on it was said.

The corporation counsel outlined the purpose of the meetings held in his offices "to combat the paid propaganda stirring the unemployed to violence."

No Race Riot

"This conference is called," he began in opening the meeting, "to let the people of the South side understand the whole truth—that the disturbance is simply one of unemployment. There is nothing to indicate there has been any race antipathy or race hatred."

"For months," he said, "crowds have been gathering at the eviction of tenants who could not pay their rent, and the communist agitators have been using these people as tools."

Rev. Kingsley spoke at length and was questioned closely about the situation by Mr. Sexton.

The German people are one of the favored nations. The United States immigration laws put them among the desirables. If conditions were ever to get better, they are the ones who would benefit by them. If conditions are ever to get better, they are the ones who being best prepared, should be helping toward that betterment. Yet when beset by hunger and despair, they are expected to turn communistic. 8-14-31

How differently the United States deals with its twelve million Negroes, unquestionably more "beset by hunger and despair" than the Germans, less hopeful of advantage when better conditions obtain, and less prepared to help make better conditions! Yet we are chided, because a few daring souls among us have joined the communists. What else is to be expected? Either this nation will do justice and extend mercy within its borders as it has tried to do with Germany, or it will see here at home the same rebellion which it fears over there. Truth is not local. Human nature is the same. We do not expect the Negro to turn communistic, because we are sure the good sense of the American people will stop the discriminations against us before that is our only possible reaction.

REGISTER-GAZETTE
ROCKFORD, ILL.

AUG 5 1931 MISGUIDED NEGROES.

Chicago authorities agreed that the attack on Chicago policemen in which three rioters were killed and several officers injured was fomented by the Reds who have been working among the Negroes of that city. Leaders of the Negro race are of the same view.

It is a particularly vicious thing for the Red orator to sow seeds of discord among the Negro people. But that is what the hired agitators are doing, with their mouthings about world revolution and pictures of world equality, and the end of "oppression."

The result has been the creation of a serious situation, especially at points in the south. Chicago, a fertile field for reds, in these days of depression, becomes the scene of open defiance of law by misguided colored men, whose loyalty to the nation hitherto has been their own pride and the admiration of their white friends.

The Negro unwittingly becomes the tool of the red propagandists in whose false doctrines the word "comrade" never fails to appear. His condition is

made to look worse than it really is and he is drawn into support of principles which can work only to his undoing. Everything promised him is untrue, but he fails to bring reason to bear upon the violent radicalism of the soap box speakers.

The thoughtful Negro looks into the history of the Civil war, the internecine strife with its millions of men under arms, its vast losses in human lives, and in money. He tells himself as he recalls the story of that bloody conflict that his place is among the supporters of law and order. He will not contribute to disorder or countenance it.

It is a time for serious and incessant work on the part of the Negroes who are leaders of their race. They must array themselves in determined opposition to the Moscow agitators who are leading the red drive for Negro membership. It is their imperative duty to reason with their fellows against violence which can only result in bloodshed and do the race incalculable harm.

CHILLICOTHE, O.
SCIOTO GAZETTE

SEP 5 1931

THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

What has Russia to do with this country? Russia in itself perhaps has nothing to do with this country. It is true that Americans are now in Russia, employed as engineers, skilled laborers and what not, but that does not indicate any international relation between our country and Russia. But the spirit that is abroad in Russia is at least an idea in this country.

There are today in this country people who actually believe that capitalism should be overthrown and that Communism should be substituted. These people

are called Communists. Their activities in this country have to do largely with a fixed program dedicated to the workmen of the world, regardless of race, creed or color; and it is because of this democratic program that Communists are approaching Negro workers in this country, added to the fact that they believe that the Negro is the most vulnerable worker in this country because the Negro is the most despised, most oppressed and most degraded of all Americans.

We do not know what the Communists will ever do for the American Negro, but we do know that the Negro cannot afford to ignore and discard the assistance of other races in other countries, whether that assistance comes to us through Communistic channels or through other mediums.

The most interesting feature to us is the fact that our condition in this country has attracted the attention of other races living in other countries.

Agitation by Negroes in this country will not attract one-tenth the attention as agitation by other races in our behalf. We may not like to see the Communists exciting American Negroes, but we did not make ourselves vulnerable; we are not the cause of our present predicament; we did not make ourselves easy prey for outside influences. All this was done by our good American white people, and they did it in spite of our protests and in spite of the unfairness and injustice involved. Now the American Negro is

wondering, and wondering seriously, whether he should repulse these outside influences which claim to be interested in his improvement. The Negro in this country is debating whether he shall accept the protest of outside races and nations, or whether he shall discard and ignore them. It is difficult, however, for any man or any race in need of help to repulse a helping hand.

American capital has paid no attention to the Negro laborer. He has been pushed off to a margin almost too narrow for description. American capital has invested little or nothing in the American Negro laborer for reasons perhaps better known to American capitalists. But the point we make is that if American capital finds the ideas of Communism interesting and fascinating to the American Negro, the fault is not ours. Truly, things are changing.—(From the Pittsburgh Courier)

MOSCOW, Russia—So many Americans of both races, are coming to the Soviet Republic in one capacity or another that the Communist government has opened a school for their children. Lovett Whiteman, formerly of Chicago, is the only colored person on the teaching staff, among which are numbered Russians and Russians.

English will be used as the language of instruction but most of the texts, according to reports, are translated from regular Soviet school books.

Negro Teaches American White Children in Russia

It is reported by the Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, that an American Negro from Chicago, Lovett Whiteman, is appointed professor of mathematics and chemistry to teach the children of American engineers and technicians in Russia. The school is organized by the Soviet Government under Michael Bordin, who is a Harvard man and one of the most outstanding propagandists among the Communists.

The school will be conducted exactly as other Communist schools in Russia, the only difference being that all teaching will be done in English. The children will use the same text books as the Russian schools.

TIME FOR COMMON SENSE

Communism frightens the leaders of the great nations. What they have done for Germany to prevent an overturn of the government there is due to the fear that it may follow in the footsteps of Russia. As one business man of international fame puts it, "Any one but a fool knows that rebellions are bred by hunger and despair." Even enlightened white people are expected to act badly when beset by despair. Kansas City, Missouri

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE CRISIS AND THE NEGRO WORKERS IN THE U. S.

By SAM BROWN

TODAY, with the deepening of the economic crisis in the United States, we find the Negro workers the hardest hit. They are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. In the South we see the bosses organizing all sorts of fascist organizations, to scare the militant Negro workers and to keep them from organizing into the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions. About two months ago, there was an organization formed in Atlanta, Ga. called the Black Shirts, the purpose of which, as stated by the capitalist press, was to see that the Negroes were fired and the white workers hired in their places. This was only to build up more race hatred among the Negro and white workers and to keep them from organizing and fighting against the rotten conditions that they are working under. The bosses know damn well that when the Negro and white workers wake up and find out who their real enemies are, they (the bosses) will have a hell of a time keeping them from fighting against this rotten system of society.

There are about 5 to 10 thousand Negro youths walking the streets of New York today looking for work that cannot be found. While walking the streets of Harlem, one can see many things that have never been seen before. Negro youth begging for nickels and dimes to get a place to sleep out of the cold weather. There are girls that look as innocent as the daughters of some of those dope peddling preachers selling themselves for the price of a meal and place to sleep.

In the National Laundry, at 141st St. and 5th Ave. there are more than 250 Negro girls working for starvation wages. At a time when these workers wanted to join the Trade Union Unity League, the boss got his spies and stool pigeons to watch the workers and prevent them from joining the union. The boss found out that there was a large number of girls that wanted to join the union so he fired 25 girls to maintain his system of exploitation and oppression.

The Negro workers are now beginning to realize what the Communist Party had been telling them months before the elections. They realize that the capitalist class, black, or white will do nothing for the workers until they are forced by the organized might and power of the working class. The boss class, seeing the crisis getting worse and worse every day, especially among the Negro workers, they thought it best to put a few more belly-crawling Negro misleaders to shoot more poison into the minds of the Negro workers. The democratic and republican parties set up Negro decoys as judges to fool the Negro workers.

In the course of this setting up, there was a

fellow by the name of Hamilton Fish, who came to a Harlem church to assist the Negro decoys. Fish openly told the crowd of more than a hundred storekeepers, gangsters, and bootleggers that were present, that the Negro people did not need social equality, Mr. Fish deliberately said that the only thing the Negro needs is political equality, and that have plenty of that right here! Then he pointed to the decoy sitting on the platform in back of him.

The Negro workers of Harlem will not accept the lies of Mr. Fish or any of his class, but they will organize under the banner of the Communist Party and will fight like hell until the whole system of capitalism is abolished and will set up a Workers' and Farmers' Government in the United States.

Race Throughout Nation Remain Unaffected By Communist Agitators

Communist agitators and time racketeering gangsters recruiting followers among the American Negroes, have met with complete failure. This racial group, over 14,000,000 persons comprising 10 per cent of the population of the United States remains untouched by these two influences so dangerous to the nation's welfare, according to John Louis Hill who has devoted a lifetime's study to inter-racial problems.

Dr. Hill finds that the present political affiliations, as well as the financial and industrial status of the million of Aframericans, are undergoing a major revision. These changes he sees as certain to affect directly a majority of American wage-earners and as a factor which will intensify existing interracial differences.

Many hitherto little known facts

regarding the Negro, appear in Dr. Hill's new book "Negro—National Asset or Liability?" which is to be published within a fortnight. Basing his observations on the fact that the color line, always present barrier to the assimilation of the Negro race, prevents a solution similar to those which have solved other interracial problems, the author, a white southerner and former clergyman, has probed deeply into the basic differences of the races and makes outspoken predictions as to the future.

Discussing the Negro's place in the nation, Dr. Hill believes that the Negroes "in the all-important field of physical labor, have been and are the most vital and most essential element of the nation. In the realms of literature, music, dramatic art, and many other important phases of national advancement, they are not far behind the white race. In loyalty to the flag and the fundamental principles

of our government, they are practically one hundred per cent perfect."

In politics the author finds that by the great migratory movement to the northern and border states the Negro has become "a mighty minority of tremendous political significance and power. In the last national election they could have elected the democratic nominee. So far as the republican party is concerned, if it holds the Negro vote, it must return both in word and deed to the principles of Lincoln. As for the democratic party, if it ever wins Negro support, it must become democratic in spirit and attitude. The Negro in national politics is a factor they cannot disregard without fatal consequences."

The early environment of the Negro is responsible for current religious affiliations, Dr. Hill reports, and his studies indicate that the proportionate number of Negroes becoming Catholics and Episcopalians has rapidly increased in the last decade. He finds that "the Episcopal service and the high mass of the Roman Catholic church render complete satisfaction to the natural and artistic being, and that there is not enough force in adverse conditions and circumstances to always keep separated a people and systems and forms of worship as naturally adapted and as completely conforming to each other as are the colored people and the two above mentioned churches."

"It is safe to predict," Dr. Hill continues in discussing the all-important question of segregation, "that in the future the masses of colored people in our country will be segregated in the sense that they will voluntarily choose to live in racial groups. This will be for social and economic reasons which will contribute to their own happiness. In the first place it will be for the purpose of racial solidarity, and for the demonstration of power, and for the capacity to build for themselves a high state of civilization."

Louisville, Ky. Times
Tuesday, April 7, 1931

DEPORTATION OF 'REDS' ADVOCATED

1,000 Hear Fish At Defense Dinner.

Deportation of alien Communists spreading revolutionary propaganda, in order to protect America's interests and civilization, was advocated by Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. of New York, in an address Monday night to approximately 1,000 persons at the tenth annual National Defense Dinner at the Brown Hotel.

The speaker reviewed the history of Communism and said its purpose is international revolution to overthrow ordered government. In China, India and Germany the movement has gained strong foothold and in the latter country 15,000,000 Communists are taking orders from Moscow and awaiting instructions to begin serious disorders, he said.

The speaker deplored the fact that American money and brains have been poured into Russia, and charged that the United States, through large loans and activities of American engineers and business men, is contributing to the success of the five-year plan of Moscow.

Failure of the Communists to make greater progress in this country was attributed largely to opposition of the American Federation of Labor. He reviewed efforts of Communists to stir up racial hatred among Negroes.

"But here again they have failed," he said, "despite the fact they have trained scores of our Negroes and sent them back to this country."

"What Moscow has overlooked is that the American Negro is native born, loves our Government institutions and flag, and is instinctively religious, so he can never accept the determination of Communism to overthrow organized religion."

The greatest threat of Communism against America at the present, said Congressman Fish, is industrial. He was introduced by Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson. Others representing branches of national defense and patriotic organizations spoke briefly.

Negroes Remain Unaffected By Communist Agitators

Noted Writer Says Drive Attempted in 1930 Met With Complete Failure

Communist agitators and big time racketeering gangsters recruiting followers among the American negroes, have met with complete failure. This racial group, over 14,000,000 persons, comprising 10 per cent of the population of the United States, remains untouched by these two influences so dangerous to the nation's welfare, according to John Louis Hill who has devoted a lifetime study to inter-racial problems.

Dr. Hill finds that the present political affiliations, as well as the financial and industrial status of the millions of Americans, are undergoing a major revision. These changes he sees as certain to affect directly the majority of American wage-earners and as a factor which will intensify existing interracial differences.

Many hitherto little known facts regarding the negro, appear in Dr. Hill's new book "Negro—National Asset or Liability?" which is to be published within a fortnight. Basing his observations on the fact that the color line, an always present barrier to the assimilation of the Negro race, prevents a solution similar to those which have solved other interracial problems, the author, a white southerner and former clergyman, has probed deeply into the basic differences of the races and makes outspoken predictions as to the future.

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Lincoln. As for the democratic party, if it ever wins negro support, it must become democratic in spirit and attitude. The negro in national politics is a factor they cannot disregard without fatal consequences."

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COMMUNISM IS NOT ATTRACTIVE TO U. S. NEGROES

Norfolk Journal & Guide
1/24/39
**"Red" Influence Found
Especially Negligent
In South**

APPEALS LISTED

Enlistment Of Negroes Sought By Promise Of Social Equality

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Communist propaganda has made very little progress among Negroes in the United States, although a number in

the northern industrial centers have joined the movement, according to the report of the Fish committee which investigated Communist activities and propaganda under a House resolution. The report together with recommendations for legislation was made to the House last Saturday.

According to the individual report of Representative John E. Nelson, Republican, of Maine, there are only 238 Negro members of the Communist party, 1,110 members of the National Negro Labor Congress, about 900 in the Harlem (New York City) Tenants' League, and 2,000 others identified with various subsidiary Communist groups.

Communists' Appeals

Enlistment of the Negro in Communist ranks is sought through promises of complete racial and social equality and freedom from exploitation by "white bosses" when a Communist government is set up in the United States, the report states.

The testimony before the committee of William Z. Foster, recognized as the outstanding Communist in the United States, is quoted in the report to show the advocacy of the Communists only complete social and racial equality even to the extent of intermarriage.

The committee which made the investigation and report was composed of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, of New York, chairman; Representative John E. Nelson, Republican, of Maine; Representative Carl G. Bachman, Republican of West Virginia; Representative Edward E. Eslick, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Representative Robert S. Hall, Democrat, of Mississippi.

The committee recommended the enactment of laws to make the Communist party illegal, cancel the citizenship of Communists, and otherwise revoke their civil liberties.

That part of the report dealing with Communist activities among Negroes is as follows.

Communists Want Negroes
"The Communists for years have looked hopefully toward the Negro resident of the United States as an element where they might gain recruits for the Communist Party. Work among the Negroes is considered one of the major activities of the party."

"Up until this time, the Communist effort to interest and line up the Negroes in this country has not met with great success although a considerable number of Negroes employed in the northern industrial centers have joined the movement. In the South efforts among the Negroes have not been very fruitful although some little headway has been made in certain sections."

"The Communist party has a Negro work department and a national Negro organizer. This special department extends down through all Communist units, including the district, the section, and finally to each unit or nucleus, with a responsible director."

"The task of the Communist among the Negro workers is to bring about class consciousness, and to crystallize this in independent class political ac-

tion against the capitalist class; to take every possible advantage of currencies and conditions which will tend to develop race feeling with a view of utilizing racial antagonism. At every opportunity the attempt is made to stir up trouble between the white and Negro races."

Intermarriage Urged

"The Negroes are made to believe that the Communists practice complete racial and social equality and that only when a communist government is set up in the United States will the Negro obtain equality and freedom from exploitation by the 'White bosses,' and which will be a militant part of the Negro, the Communists make a point of encouraging mixed social functions, where white women communists dance with Negro men and white men communists dance with Negro women. It is openly advocated that there must be complete social and racial equality between the Whites and Negroes even to the extent of intermarriage."

"William Z. Foster, recognized as the outstanding communist in the United States and who appeared before the committee, testified as follows:

"MR. ESICK. * * * Now, you use this expression. 'The communists are leading the fight for complete equality and self-determination of the Negroes. Do you believe in the social equality of the Negro and the White man?'"

"MR. FOSTER. I do, most assuredly."

"MR. ESICK. Do you believe in interracial marriages between Negroes and Whites?"

"MR. FOSTER. I believe that any person has a right to marry whomever they please, without regard to the color of their skin; * * * that there is no basis in science or anywhere else for the assumption that the Negro is in any way inferior to the White man."

Furthermore, whether you like it or not, the amalgamation of the races is taking place in the South, as well as every other country where races are in contact with each other."

"MR. ESICK. So you make no distinction between races?"

"MR. FOSTER. No sir."

Negroes Sent To Russia
"Each year a number of American Negroes are sent to school in Russia where they are indoctrinated by the communists and then appointed to membership in the Negro department of the national office."

"The American Negro Labor Congress, organized by the Communists, is an example of the effort to obtain Negro recruits. The purpose of that organization is to conduct campaigns for the organization of Negro workers in unions, especially in those localities where White trade unions exist, which refuse to admit Negroes to membership; to sponsor entertainments, dances and related activities and to agitate for the abolition of all racial antagonism and discrimination of every kind and character."

"An official organ, called the 'Laborer,' is published by the American Negro Labor Congress. The purpose of the paper is to constantly agitate and impress upon the Negro workers that they must continue fighting until they have obtained complete racial, social and economic emancipation."

"At the last convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in the city of St. Louis, Nov. 15 and 16, 1930, which was attended by approximately 400 delegates and visitors, a resolution was passed changing the name of the

American Negro Labor Congress to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

"As declared by the convention, it is the purpose of this new organization to fight for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities, and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interest."

Aim of Communists

"In fact there can be no doubt that the aim of the Communists is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the millions of Negro workers and farmers in the United States, and to connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Representative Nelson in his individual report says:

"For years the Communist International has looked hopefully toward the 12,000,000 Negro workers of the United States as a racial group within which recruits for communism might be gained."

"The American communist leaders are constantly admonished to redouble their efforts in this field. The attraction offered is that of complete racial equality, and the abolition of lynching, Jim Crowism, segregation, and political discrimination. The National Negro Labor Congress, a subsidiary to the Communist Party, was organized in Chicago in October, 1925, and is an example of their efforts to obtain Negro recruits."

Small Headway In South
"In the industrial centers these efforts are successful to a moderate degree, but in the agricultural districts the South subsversive efforts have been negligible. The American Negro is not religious and patriotic and does not as a rule take kindly to Communism. Perhaps the most conservative and reliable estimate given was to the effect that there were 238 Negro members of the Communist party, 1,100 members of the National Negro Labor Congress, about 900 in the Harlem (New York) Tenants' League, and 2,000 others identified with various subsidiary groups."

"Following are the demands of the National Negro Labor Congress as adopted at their first convention: 'We demand the full equality of Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against racial inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect. We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize a distinction of races. We champion this demand not only for our own race but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific, if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

Communist Demands
"1. The abolition of all laws which result in segregation.
"2. The abolition of all Jim Crow laws.
"3. The abolition of all laws which disfranchise Negroes, or any working people, on the basis of color or race or place of birth, ancestry, the lack of permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason.
"4. The abolition of all laws which forbid the intermarriage of persons of different races.
"5. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities. We also take notice of those es-

pecially in the South, where the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason. The abolition of all laws which forbid the intermarriage of persons of different races. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities. We also take notice of those es-

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of full social equality for the Negro people."

of full social equality for the Negro people."

Noted Writer Says Drive Attempted in 1930 Metrics With Complete Failure

The early environment of the negro without fatal consequences."

racial group, over 14,000,000 persons. That the Eucharistic service and the high mass of the Roman Catholic Church, comprising 10 per cent of the population of the United States, remains so untouched by these two influences so that there is not enough force in adverse conditions and circumstances to alter them, according to John Louis Hill who has devoted a lifetime's study to inter-systems and forms of worship as naturally adapted and as completely con-

financial and industrial status of the millions of Afamericans, are under-
going a major revision. These changes in the future the masses of colored peo-
ple in our country will be segregated
in the sense that they will volun-
tarily choose to live in racial groups.
This will be for social and economic
reasons which will contribute to their

his observations on the fact that the color line, an always present barrier to the assimilation of the Negro race,

TO U. S. NEGROES

11/24/31
"Red" Influence Found

APPEALS LISTED

—
BY LOUIS R. LAUTIER

According to the individual report of up in the United States will the negroes obtain equality and freedom from oppression in every form and Representative John E. Nelson, Repub- gro exploiters obtain equality and freedom from oppression in every form and liean, of Maine, there are only 238 Negroes exploitation by the 'white bosses,' and which will be a militant part of the gro members of the Communist party in order to attract and impress the revolutionary movement of the whole 1,110 members of the National Negro Negro, the Communists make a point-to-point working class, to strengthen Labor Congress, about 900 in the Har- of encouraging mixed social functions, the American revolutionary movement (New York City) Tenants' League, where white women communists dance bringing into it the millions of men and white men com- Negro workers and farmers in the Uni- with Negro men and white women. States, and to connect them with 2,000 others identified with various is openly advocated that there must be the struggles of the national minor- subsidiary Communist groups. is openly advocated that there must be the struggles of the national minor-

[illegible]

The committee which made the investigation and report was composed of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, chairman; Republican, of New York, chairman; Representative John E. Nelson, Republican, of Maine; Representative Carl G. Bachman, Republican of West Virginia; Representative Edward E. Black, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Representative Robert S. Hall, Democrat, of Mississippi.

"MR. FOSTER. I believe that person has a right to marry whomever he please, without regard to the color of their skin; * * * that there is no basis in sentence or anywhere else for the assumption that the Negro is inferior to the white man. Furthermore, whether you like it or not, the amalgamation of the races is taking place in the South, as well as in every other country where races are in contact with each other.

So you make no religious and patriotic and does not

"The Communists for years have looked hopefully toward the Negro States as an excellent example of the effort to obtain Negro adoption at their first convention; incident of the United States as an excellent example of the effort to obtain Negro adoption at their first convention; ment where they might gain recruits. The purpose of that organization is to conduct campaigns for Negro people in the social system of the Communist Party. Work among the Negroes in the organization of Negro workers in the United States and everywhere of the major branches of the party. to unions, especially in those localities where White trade unions exist standard of social equality. We must refuse to regard our people "Up until this time, the Communists

[illegible][illegible]

people, on the basis of color or race or established customs which discriminate against Negroes in practice, although place of birth, ancestry, the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason. We demand—

“(1) The abolition of the right of landlords and real estate agents to discriminate against the colored race in renting or selling houses; and to this purpose we demand that the renting and selling of homes shall be taken out of the hands of all private persons and shall be made a matter of public administration with the first”

“(2) We demand the full and equal admittance of our people to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad-station waiting rooms, and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distinctions, and that heavy penalties be imposed against persons who so discriminate.”

“We regard these political and social demands as embodying the general public schools or universities. We also take notice of those es-

mand of full social equality for the Negro people.”

Unions, Strikes, etc., TAMPA'S NEAR RIOT LAID TO RED URGING

Police and Citizens Committee
Curb Radical Movement in
Cigar Makers Strike.

SEEK COMMUNIST LEADERS

Soviet Flag and Literature Found
in Union Headquarters—Further
Trouble Is Feared.

By HARRIS G. SIMS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES
LAKE LAND, Fla., Dec. 30.—A
veiled attempt to make Tampa a
back-gate entrance for Communistic
propaganda and a centre for revolu-
tionary activities has been sufficient-
ly successful during the last two
weeks to startle many Florida folk,
but the cause for fear has been
weakened.

A strike of 7,000 cigar makers in
Tampa's Latin section known as
Ybor City and mob activities that
followed gave the first evidence of
the organized spread of propaganda
by Communist leaders. The volatile
Latinos staged demonstrations and
issued threats that brought quick
action by Tampa police and business
men. Outward manifestations of
radicalism have been curbed, but
there is considerable doubt that the
Red program has been abandoned.

Readers paid by cigar workers
have been familiar figures in the
factories of Ybor City and West
Tampa for fifty years. While the
employees worked, the readers read
aloud to the group from newspapers,
magazines and novels. The recent
strike came when factory owners
issued an order banning readers,
after it was learned that they had
been reading Red literature to the
workers.

Deny Red Influence.

Although strike leaders deny that
their activities were inspired by Red
propagandists, there is sufficient
evidence for the theory that Commu-
nistic workers from outside incited
the Latinos to their radical move.
When the headquarters of an indus-
trial union were raided by police, a
Soviet flag, a large quantity of litera-
ture and \$700 were seized.

Three factors combined to break
the wave of radicalism among the
strikers. Tampa's business men or-
ganized a secret committee of twenty-
five, Federal Judge Alexander Aker-

man signed an injunction against
more than 140 persons believed to be
leaders of the outbreak and police
bore down on the strike area with
expeditious force. More than twenty
automobiles manned by policemen
with riot guns were ready to quell
a disturbance that failed to arise.
The secret committee disorganized
the would-be rioters.

Many Tampa citizens who have
been in close touch with the out-
break since its inception believe that
most of the workers were not in
sympathy with the strike, but went
out because of Communistic coercion.
It is true that a large percentage of
the Ybor City merchants who obeyed
the commands of strikers to close
their doors one afternoon did so be-
cause they feared a general boycott.
Some of the strikers and many out-
siders erroneously interpreted the
closing as in sympathy for the cigar
makers.

The injunction issued by Judge
Akerman was drastic and sweeping.
It probably hit the heart of the rad-
ical program with a clause restrain-
ing those named "from continuing
to maintain and conduct the organ-
ization known as The Tobacco Work-
ers Industrial Union of Tampa as
an organization under the statement
of principles advocating and encour-
aging the belief in the destruction by
force of organized government or in
the destruction of private property
as a means to that end."

Another significant clause restrains
the persons named from inciting or
encouraging school children to leave
school or to engage in public parades
without the permission of school
authorities, and from interfering
with the Boy and Girl Scout organ-
izations. This clause was inserted be-
cause nearly 200 school children, or-
ganized soon after the strike began,
left their class rooms, seized a red
flag and paraded through the streets.

There has been some evidence to
indicate that the Reds have been
active among Florida Negroes. In
fact, some of the Latin group ap-
proached Mayor Chancey with a re-
quest that he permit them to parade
through the Negro section in cele-
bration of the Russian revolution,
but the permission was refused.

Ostensibly much of the parading
and mild rioting during the more
turbulent days of the outbreak was
carried on in sympathy for seven-
teen alleged Communists who were
arrested after a riot in front of the
Labor Temple on Nov. 7.

Little Work Available.

When some of the strikers repent-
ed and went back to the factories
for their jobs they found the owners
in no hurry to take them back. The
stock for the Christmas trade had
already been made and there was no
particular rush for more cigars.
Many workers who struck because
they were forced to do so were in no
position to go without wages.

Tampa's Spaniards, Cubans, Ital-
ians and Portuguese number more
than 30,000. They spend most of
their time in the Latin section
where they live, and many of them
speak no English. Much of their
social life is spent in the numerous

coffee shops that are scattered
throughout Ybor City. It was in
these shops as well as in the cigar
factories that the strike movement
gained much of its momentum.

The biggest problem before the
Federal and city authorities and the
secret committee of twenty-five is to
ferret out the Red leaders who have
played the major rôle in inciting the
cigarmakers, for it is reasonable to
believe that there will be more dis-
turbances, and perhaps more serious
ones, if the present campaign against
communism is not carried to a
finish.

Florida

Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Labor Unions True To Form

NEGRO MEMBERSHIP IN AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS" published by the Department of Research of The National Urban League of which Ira De A. Reid is Director, is the most recent authentic statement we have on the subject. The purpose of the study as outlined in the preface is "to present a picture of the method by which Negro workers have entered labor unions, the exclusion policies of national bodies, the types of union membership, the extent to which Negro workers are organized, and their experiences within and without the unions."

A few years ago American labor was concerned chiefly with securing better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Now with the introduction and wide-spread use of machinery and mass production the critical problem to be faced is securing jobs. The Negro worker has already felt the pinch and it is hazardous to prophesy what is in store. All of which emphasizes the importance and timeliness of this work.

We find, for example, considering the industrial status of the Negro as a whole, that he is overemployed in agriculture and domestic service and underemployed in all other industrial classes. And this is not all, this underemployment increased in trade, public service, professional service and clerical work in the decade ending in 1920.

The opportunities for Negro labor vary with sections of the country. The North is beginning to give him opportunities in the industrial field while the South has provided his greatest opportunity for development in the hand crafts and other occupations. Wages, however, still remain relatively lower than for whites in the same line of work and opportunities for promotion more limited.

Negro labor's experience with the American Federation of Labor is typical of its experience with labor organizations. The traditional policy of the Federation has always been liberal when judged by its official pronouncements. It consists in various pronouncements urging the organization of Negroes; it has from time to time employed Negro organizers; threatened to expel organizations for refusing to remove clauses in their constitutions excluding Negroes, but the Federation has shown little inclination to translate its liberal philosophy into reality. The result is that the Federation has little influence or power among Negro workers.

To briefly summarize the Negro's present status in organized labor: As to his membership in National Unions, the Building Trades with Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers lead the way with 10,131 members. Carpenters and Joiners, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers

carry relatively small memberships. The traditional objection being that whites will not work on the same job with Negro mechanics and that if they do the wage scale is endangered.

In Transportation the only Union affiliated with National Unions numbering Negroes to any extent is the Longshoremen. The general policy in the Transportation field is to exclude Negroes.

In the Textile industry the number of Negroes employed increased to 24,794 by 1920. These are for the most part semi-skilled and unskilled. They receive a lower wage and are not affiliated with unions in any numbers.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is one of the outstanding unions with 3,000 members. The Federation recognizes the units, but not the organization as a whole. Though it has fought for years, it has not won recognition from the Pullman Company.

Among the Independent Unions is the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen 3000, Dining Car Employees 2800, and the National Alliance of Postal Employees 3000 excluded from membership in the Railway Mail Association on account of race. On the whole they have obtained results which could not have been attained otherwise.

Generally speaking the Negro's efforts to secure recognition in National Unions is meeting with the same obstacles that he meets in other fields. But his labor is on the market and labor's fight cannot be won without him.

After Feb. 10 Demonstrations ---International Unemployment Day, February 25

THE European Communist Parties and the International Red Trade Unions have set aside February 25th as the International Fighting Day Against Unemployment, calling upon the workers throughout the world to participate in the international fighting day against unemployment. The Communist Party of the United States together with the Trade Union Unity League calls upon the workers in the United States to participate in this year's International Fighting Day to struggle against unemployment—February 25th!

The crisis in the United States is part of the world-wide crisis of capitalism. Over 25,000,000 workers are unemployed and their number is steadily increasing. The international solidarity of the workers is necessary in the struggle against their common enemy, world imperialism.

We are in the midst of a winter of unheard-of increasing misery for the workers. Ten million are unemployed. Millions "blessed" with the Hoover stagger system, are working part-time. The stagger system is not solving unemployment. On the contrary. It is a boss weapon for wage cuts. Even the capitalist writers are compelled to admit that the loss in wages and salary amounted to one billion dollars per month in the year 1930.

Tuberculosis, the dread hunger disease pellagra, suicide, evictions, millions of children going hungry, prostitution, crime—these are the capitalist "relief" measures offered to the toiling masses!

The Hoover administration is true to its masters. No relief for the

General

unemployed, but an immediate donation to the greedy, over-rich corporations. The republicans and democrats in Congress, the insurgents and liberals, all of them, are staging a show, putting up a "fight" to fool the workers and poor farmers. But in the twinkling of an eye, they voted \$162,000,000 in tax rebates for the rich corporations. They appropriated billions for war preparations, but not a penny for relief of the unemployed.

When the workers demand work and bread, the night stick and tear gas bomb is the answer of the bosses and their government. When the workers go out on strike against wage cuts, the answer of the bosses is the sending of militia to shoot down the workers. Fascist terror is growing in the United States. The Fish Committee report is a program of greater and more ruthless terror against the workers when they organize and fight for unemployment insurance, when they fight against wage cuts and for the right to organize, to strike.

The American Federation of Labor, which loyally and faithfully carried out their promise of "no strikes" to the Hoover wage-cutting and starvation conference, is carrying on a bitter struggle against Federal unemployment insurance, controlled by the workers. No wonder then, that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is one of the most rabid and enthusiastic champions of the Fish Committee.

The socialist party, true to its role of fooling and betraying the workers, carries out the very same policy of the A. F. of L., but in a more "clever" manner in order to make the workers easier prey to the attacks of the bosses.

Capitalism cannot feed its slaves anymore. It is shaken to its very foundation. Fascism and war is the solution of capitalism for the present crisis and growing unemployment.

The existence of the Soviet Union, where the workers rule, where the Five Year Plan has abolished unemployment, increased the standard of living of the workers, where the workers enjoy full social insurance—has become the inspiration of all the oppressed and the nightmare of the ruling class. World imperialism, therefore, is preparing for war against the Soviet Union, with American imperialism fighting to take the lead in this war.

The workers must struggle to abolish capitalism, which breeds war and unemployment. The growing attacks on the Soviet Union, the Fish declaration of war upon the American workers and the Soviet Union,

must be answered by the workers with greater organization for the defense of the Soviet Union. Millions of workers must demonstrate.

For Unemployment Insurance demands that will be presented on February 10th in Washington!

For immediate payment of a sum of money for two months' winter relief!

Organize and strike against wage cuts!

Against the Hoover Stagger System! For a full week's pay!

For the seven-hour day with full pay and five-day week. Six-hour working day in injurious industries and for all young workers!

Against eviction of the unemployed! For the lowering of rent!

Against the Fascist Fish Committee Report!

Against imperialist war! For the defense of the Soviet Union!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Achievements and Mistakes of Our Work Among Negroes in the Miners Strike

11-17-31
By A. MILLS

IN the struggle of the miners in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, our Party was confronted with new problems. While some of the phases have been discussed in our press, the phase of our Negro work and the experiences derived from it were not sufficiently brought forward.

In the course of the strike we succeeded in bringing unity of the white and Negro miners who fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy, the coal operators, the bosses government and their fascist agents, the UMWA officials.

Many Negro miners have been drawn in to the leadership of the N. M. U., occupying important positions in the section and district organizations of the union, as well as nationally. The workers understood splendidly the slogan of unity, as a prerequisite for a successful struggle against the bosses. Such solidarity was never witnessed before. We saw for the first time thousands of Negro workers joining our union, fighting militantly on the picket line, white workers nominating and electing Negro workers into leadership of the union, defending Negro workers when attacked by the state troopers and deputy sheriffs.

Of course these are achievements of our Party, achievements which cannot be overestimated. We must, however, understand not only that our Party fights for the economic interests of the Negro workers, but also that we are the only ones who are fighting for social and political equality of the Negro masses, the only ones who are fighting against jimcrowism and segregation.

For the Negro masses in the country, faced with lynching and most inhuman conditions imposed upon them by the white ruling class, the struggle for the economic demands of the working-class in general has some of the character of unreality unless it is actively coupled with the struggle for the Negro rights. Furthermore the ability to unite the Negro and white workers for the economic struggles lies primarily in our ability to convince the Negro workers that the revolutionary unions and our Party are fighting for the Negro rights, against jimcrowism.

While it is true that the Negro miners saw in our Union, not only an organization for the white miner, but an organization of the Negro and white, nevertheless this is not sufficient. Yes, the National Miners' Union treats the Negro miners equally with the whites, but who will defend the

Negro miners from the onslaught of race discrimination in the mines, in the patches, in the restaurants and recreation places?

Especially with experiences the miners had in the past with the United Mine Workers of America when, during a strike, the officials some-

how tolerated the Negro miner, but after the strike there always occurred a wave of discrimination on the part of the bosses as well as of the union bureaucrats. It was, therefore, especially important to convince the Negro miner, that not only does the National Miners Union defend his interests in the mine, but that this is the organization which, hand in hand with struggle for better conditions, fights also for his specific rights.

Even as regard to the economic demands were we behind. Not until late we considered the question of special demands for Negro miners, who are put at the most dangerous work, who are given the dirtiest jobs, who are employed in the worst mines. The special demands were not concrete enough, and this, in itself, was a serious mistake. Furthermore in the course of the struggle, when we succeeded in mobilizing thousands of miners, strikers and unemployed in our hunger marches and demonstrations, we had a splendid opportunity to smash the jimcrow habits in such towns as Canonsburg, Brownsville, etc. Thousands of miners, and among them Negro miners, were fighting the Fagins and Murrays and their scheme to smash the strike, right in the same town in Canonsburg, where there exists jimcrowism similar to that of the South; and it was our task at that time to mobilize the miners in the struggle against this jimcrowism.

What was the effect of our mistake?

It has a serious effect. The unity that existed in the strike, was primarily a unity narrowly considered a necessity for winning the strike. The white miners, from experience in the past, and especially through our agitation, understand that without unity of the white and Negro miners, the struggle would not and could not be won; and this gave a better approach, more united action, and more solidarity on the part of the white workers.

But this is not sufficient. It was our task to convince the miners that the unity of Negro and white workers is a more basic one, that we are fighting for full equality of the Negro masses against segregation, against every form of discrimination. Could we find a better opportunity to convince and mobilize the white workers for

the struggle of the Negro rights than by a real fight, during the strike, against segregation, jimcrowism, discrimination, etc?

The effects of this mistake was shown later. When the strike was in its decline, when thousands of miners went back to work due to terror, hunger and evictions, we could notice an increased tempo of white chauvinistic acts, which showed that the unity was not deep enough among the white miners. When relief became more scarce, discrimination in relief became evident. In the Brownsville section the union was compelled to take organizational measures against the members of the National Miners Union, who resorted to jimcrow practices.

The major mistakes in connection with our work among the Negroes during the strike can be summarized:

1. Lateness in working out a program of demands for the Negro miners.
2. Not linking up the struggle for better conditions with the struggle against jimcrowism segregation, etc.
4. Not popularizing sufficiently the L. S. N. R. and Liberator.

Wherever this was applied, we must register, despite the shortcomings, definite progress in our work among the miners. When the miners went back to work, and the union began to reorientate the struggle from district to local demands and grievances, the Union correctly put forward the demand "No discrimination against the strikers, especially against Negro strikers." This was correct and served on one hand to convince the Negroes that we are fighting against the special discrimination imposed by the bosses against the militant Negro workers, and on the other hand to mobilize the white miners for the fight for the Negroes as part and parcel of the general struggle.

The beginnings of carrying through of a correct approach towards Negro workers in the course of the strike showed splendid results. The Union and the Party succeeded in bringing splendid elements who are devoted to our movement and show tremendous possibility for leadership.

Labor - 1931

Illinois

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

STRIKING COLORED MOVIE OPERATORS LOSE JOBS

CHICAGO, Sept. — (ANP)—The dozen colored moving picture operators employed at various of the smaller theatres on the South Side have been the victims of the recent war between moving picture theatre owners and local No. 110, the moving picture operator's union, losing their jobs in the shut-out which resulted. Non-union operators imported from New York have taken the places of the local men in those theatres which have reopened and fighting, picketing and bombing have been resorted to in the bitter fight which has been projected.

The larger theatres in the colored district, the Regal and the Metropolitan, each of which employs four operators, were not affected by the trouble.

The difficulty started when 100 of the smaller theatres tried to break their contract with local No. 110. This contract which has more than a year to run calls for the employment of two operators at every theatre with salaries varying from \$65.00 to \$75.00 per week. The theatre owners complained that two operators were not necessary and slack business made them operate at a loss. Efforts to arrive at a compromise with the union failed, the operators refusing to abandon or change their contract. The smaller theatres working under a protective agreement, then shut their houses for two weeks opening them later with imported non-union men. The shut-out threw the colored operators out of work. The two or three theatres in the colored district which opened up used white operators from the non-union group, one to a theatre.

Last Thursday three white theatres were bombed. The theatres in the colored district have experienced no difficulty thus far. Colored members of the union state that local No. 110 will fight to the end to prevent abrogation of their contract. Both the white and colored operators belong to the same local.

the express workers union, No. 18064, affiliated with the A. F. of L., as demonstrated in a gathering of express workers and their wives at a meeting held at the brotherhood headquarters last Monday evening. Four years of patient and consistent effort of the officers of this local union has broken down the last vestige of opposition to the union among Race workers, and a healthy response to their membership drive has developed.

Most of the opposition, however, proved to be largely imaginary, and under the clear analysis of the situation by Secretary Chester Keller and General Chairman J. H. Scholls, the express workers now see the benefits of their combined efforts.

The local voted to send a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor and join with other local unions in promoting the cause of organized labor among Race workers.

Rail Express

Workers Join

Local Union

Race workers in the railway express industry are manifesting keen interest in the work and program of

Labor-1931

International Longshoremen's Association

Unions, Strikes, etc.
**Longshoremen Get
3 Negro Officials**
from New York
Green Commends Absence
of Racial Barriers at
Union Parley

Some forty Negroes were among the 135 delegates who attended the annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Association which held sessions in the Hotel Victoria last week, Tuesday through Friday. Three of these were elected to international offices as follows: George W. Millner, Hampton Roads, Va., third vice-president; V. H. Hamilton, Galveston, Texas, twelfth vice-president, and William Jones, Houston, Texas, fourteenth vice-president.

Addressing the Tuesday session, William Green, white, president of the American Federation of Labor, commended the association upon its policy of keeping its doors open to workers regardless of race. "I am happy that all our organizations are developing that attitude," he said. The United Mine Workers of America was cited as another example of an A. F. of L. union, which does not bar Negroes.

In New York and other northern cities Negroes are admitted to membership in locals of the I. L. A. along with white workers. In the South separate locals of white and colored longshoremen are maintained.

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Labor-1931

Journeyman Plasterers' International Association

Unions, Strikes, etc.
**CLUB REFUSED
USE OF HALL**
Washington
**Colored Members Of Union
To Protest At Meeting
This Week
Washington, D. C.**

An attempt to bar colored gatherings from the Journeyman Plasterers' International Association Local 96, at 1024 New Jersey Avenue, brought forth a protest from the 200 or more colored members this week, when the Young Men's Social Finance Club was refused use of the hall.

The local consists of some 600 members, 200 of whom are colored. Through one of the members the club secured the hall for April 1. Later a letter from John A. Goodwin, financial secretary of the local, stated that the Mt. Vernon Bank had made a \$20,000 loan to the local and a clause in the contract prohibited the use of the hall by Negroes.

The club held its dance at the Wihelaw Hotel. Colored members of the local are planning to protest the Jimcrow at a meeting this week.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

SIX NEGROES SHOT IN STRIKE AFFRAY

Advertiser
Policeman Is Unable To Over-
take White Man Who Dis-
charged Gun

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 6—(P)—
Six negro workmen on the riverfront
were slightly wounded by a charge of
bird-shot today in a renewal of disorder-
ly demonstrations attending the long-
shoremen's strike here.

Police said that the six, part of a
group of 21 men being taken to work
on the docks in a truck received the
injuries from a single load of shots dis-
charged at the truck by a white man
who was hiding behind a freight car.

The man, accompanied by several ne-
groes, darted and ran after the shot,
and a policeman who was riding on the
truck with the workmen was unable to
overtake him. A young negro was ar-
rested and questioned as a suspect.

In a previous shooting at the docks
a negro foreman was fatally wounded. A
police report made public covering strike
disorders up to today, also showed two
policemen fired upon, four laborers shot
and stabbed, 18 assaulted and three
score arrests for minor disorders in the
last 10 days.

With the wage controversy unsettled,
ships were still being worked today.

115 NEGRO STRIKERS FACE JAIL

Daily Worker
Longshoremen in New
Orleans Resort to
Mass Picketing

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—

One hundred and fifteen striking
Negro longshoremen here are in jail
facing charges of violating the Fed-
eral injunction, gotten out by the
dock owners and steamship com-
panies against the 5,000 striking
longshoremen. They all face long
prison terms for carrying on mili-
tant picketing against the orders of

the misleaders in the International
Longshoremen's Association and the
International Seamen's Union.

The strikers are becoming des-
perate, witnessing the open sell-out
by their leaders in these company
unions. They are beginning to re-
alize more and more that only by
mass picketing and mass violation of
the federal injunction can the strike
against the heavy wage-cut be won.

The Marine Workers' Industrial
Union has been urging the workers
to extend the strike, take it in their
own hands, and use effective means
to win. More every day are follow-
ing this advice.

For calling on the workers to win
their strike by real strike action,
three of the leaders of the Marine
Workers' Industrial Union here are
in jail and come up for trial on Sat-
urday before a federal judge.

The 115 Negro longshoremen who
await trial were those who took part
in a mass picketing parade on Wed-
nesday. Shortly after midnight the
Negroes organized at their hall on
Jackson and Franklin Sts., marched
to the waterfront, singing and shout-
ing their slogans. Sergeant Williams
immediately called for a riot squad,
who came armed with revolvers and
rifles and ordered the Negro workers
to disperse. They reformed their
lines at Canal and Tchoupitoulas
and a sharp battle followed between
police and strikers. Many shots
were fired and 115 arrests made.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
Thursday, March 19, 1931

BIG FORCE GUARDS NEW ORLEANS DOCKS

New Orleans, March 19—(P)—Extra
police Thursday guarded the longshore-
men's strike area here to prevent a sym-
pathetic recurrence of Wednesday's be-
fore-dawn march of Negro strikers to
the docks proximity where they sang
and shouted, rioted and fired on police
until they were finally rounded up by
reserve officers and more than a hun-
dred were jailed.

After the day's major rioting act and
a series of shootings, beatings and ston-
ing of non-union workers about the
wharves, the police had arrested 219
men, mostly Negroes, and held them on
charges of inciting riots, assault, carry-
ing concealed weapons, disturbing the
peace and loitering.

Three white men were locked in jail
on charges of inciting a riot and six-
teen strikers were arrested in a single
afternoon raid.

United States Attorney Edmond E.
Talbot requested the police to hold 100

of the men arrested on charges of violat-
ing the Federal injunction prohibiting
interference with the business of the
port or intimidation of workers.

Suffolk, Va. Herald

Monday, March 19, 1931

SEVEN NEGROES SHOT IN STRIKE OUTBREAK

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—(P)—
Seven Negro workers were wounded
slightly by buck shot on the riverfront
here today in a new outbreak of viol-
ence attending the strike of the union
longshoremen.

SIXTEEN HURT IN COLORED UNION'S WAGE CUT FIGHT

Argus 3-20-31
St. Louis, Mo.
Determined Stand Is Made
Against Cheap Labor By
Workers On The Docks In
New Orleans

LAW TAKES STERN ACTION

Two Are Given Sentences
Others Face Charges As
The Attempt To Win In
Dispute

115 ARRESTED IN RIOT OF STRIKING LONGSHOREMEN

Special to the Argus.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 19.—
Police Wednesday dispersed an
incipient riot of 200 striking
colored longshoremen on the
river front and arrested 115 of
them.

The strikers were held on
charges of violating a federal
injunction protecting the order-
ly operation of the docks.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 19.—Law
enforcement agents have taken dras-
tic action here in an effort to quell
the war between striking colored long-
shoremen and strike breakers, which
since its beginning several weeks ago,

evidence, while contempt proceedings
against Alphonse Johnson and Henry
Lockett remain to be heard. Harold
Harvy, Harold Hynes and George F.
Mitchell are others facing charge of
inciting the strikers to riot.

The longshoremen and stevedores
union, representing perhaps the
strongest colored organization of its
kind in the country, ordered the
strike after a continual increase of
cheap labor used on the docks and a
consequential cut in wages.

has resulted in the wounding of six-
teen persons. Six of the strikers
were arrested on charges of violating
the federal injunction against inter-
ference with the operation of the
properties and ships of the New Or-
leans Steamship Association. Two
were sentenced Sat.; two were dis-
missed and cases against the others
remained to be heard.

Those Wounded

The men who have been wounded in
the various flareups (shot or stabbed)
have been as follows:

Richard Moncreiff, 29; Ike Ander-
son, 50; Salles Williams, 31; James
Jackson, 50; John Martin, 35; Wil-
liam Shaffer, 36; Fred Jessie, 53;
Jeremiah Kelly, 38; Lee Roy, 53;
Oscar Geary, Vincent Noll, Herbert
Noll, Muldoon Ross, Marshall San-
tiago, Russell Berry and Bernard
Cook.

In one instance, six men were
wounded when fired on from ambush
while in a group of 21 in a truck on
their way to work on the wharf; in
another, a group of men in an auto-
mobile fired upon a group waiting on
a corner to be transported to the
docks—seven were wounded, in other
instances men were wounded in
hand-to-hand combats.

Fight Cut In Wages

The men sentenced before U. S.
Judge W. G. Borah were Jesse Hut-
ton and William Cole. Hutton got
six months for firing on a group of
workers and Patrolman Joseph Be-
heir, while Cole got 60 days for shoot-
ing at Russel Hayward. Cases
against Herbert Sylvester and Wil-
lie Hayes were dismissed for lack of

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEW HAVEN R.R. COOKS-WAITERS DISPUTE FIXED

(Special to the AFRO)

BOSTON, Mass. — Difference between the dining car management and the cooks and waiters of the N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R., were satisfactorily adjusted by E. B. Perry, assistant general manager of the railway company and Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the cooks-waiters' union, the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, in conference here March 19th.

The dispute between the dining car superintendent and the local brotherhood adjustment committee grew out of entirely opposite interpretations of the relief clause of the New Haven-Brotherhood contract on the cooks-waiters' wages and working rules, and in accord with the provisions of the contract the case was placed in the jurisdiction of the union's chief executive for handling.

Mr. Perry upheld Mr. Lemus's interpretation of the relief clause, much to the relief of the cooks-waiters.

Usually, such adjustment conferences are held at the railway's headquarters in New Haven, Connecticut; but Mr. Perry granted Mr. Lemus's request to hold the March 19 hearing in the dining car superintendent's office, so as to have all officials, employees, involved available, as well as records.

The union head was accompanied by the local adjustment committee members, including President L. D. Mason of brotherhood local No. 2; Chairman J. T. Dickerson, Committeeman J. R. L. Johnson, Percy Ward, Oscar Jones, all New Haven cooks and waiters.

RACES RIOT ON DOCK IN STRIKE IN BOSTON

Several Are Injured Before Police End Clash of Union Men and Negro Workers.

WIDE TIE-UP THREATENED

Longshoremen Demand Wage Dispute Settlement Tomorrow—Gov.

Ely Acts to Block Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Union longshoremen and Negro strike-breakers clashed today on Commonwealth Pier in a fray that resembled a race riot. One man was critically wounded and a score were less seriously hurt.

The riot brought an ultimatum by Governor Joseph B. Ely that he would close the pier, which is State property, unless immediate measures were taken to prevent further disorder and an announcement by union leaders that the Port of Boston would be "closed tight" by a general strike unless a satisfactory wage agreement were reached by Monday.

All available police officers in the city were mobilized for emergency duty on the waterfront.

Bloodshed occurred in the controversy for the first time today when more than 200 union longshoremen and negro strike-breakers, who were working on different steamers at Commonwealth Pier, clashed in a serious outbreak.

Knives, bailing hooks, clubs, bottles and other weapons were used during the encounter, and the police quelled the disturbance with difficulty only after swinging their clubs and firing their revolvers over the heads of the combatants.

Union Men Resume Work.

When the fray was over the union longshoremen refused to go back to work unless the non-union Negroes who have been employed by the Luckenbach Line be withdrawn from the pier, but in response to a demand by John J. Mullins, business agent of the union, the later returned to work under the terms of a truce arranged yesterday by Governor Ely pending further negotiations looking to a settlement of the dispute.

Four Negroes were taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that the most seriously injured was Charles J. Coles, 60, who has a fracture of the skull.

The fight began when George Calahan, a union longshoreman, was stabbed by a Negro worker.

Other union longshoremen rushed to his aid, and other Negroes from the Luckenbach steamers made the fight a general battle. A riot call was sent to the South Boston police station, who stopped the combat.

Strike Ties Up Texas Ports.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—Loading of deep sea ships in Texas Gulf ports was at a standstill today as a result of the failure of non-union longshoremen, called to replace 4,000 strikers, to remain on the job.

Steamship officials here indicated, however, they would renew attempts to employ other men to replace the strikers. The employees walked out Wednesday in protest against a proposed wage cut of from 80 cents to 65 cents an hour and abolition of a premium on cotton loading.

Unorganized workmen answered a call for longshoremen here and at Houston yesterday, but left the wharfs following conferences with union men.

ABUSE RACE STRIKERS

COLORED MINERS IN KY. STRIKE BEATEN UP SHAMEFULLY BY DEPUTIES.

Harlan County, Oct. 6, 1931.—The home of Henry Thornton, 65-year-old colored miner, was raided late at night by four deputy sheriffs. At the point of a gun, they drove Thornton out to a lonely mountain road, forced him to get out of the car, and slugged him with the butt of a pistol until he was unconscious. He was then driven back to Harlan County Jail and fined \$10 for drunkenness. Thornton had been an active member of the National Miners Union, being one of the Kentucky representatives to the Pittsburgh convention in July.

LONGSHOREMEN IN BOSTON FIGHT FOR A UNION

Goodman Probe Shows Ofays Started Hostilities

STRIKE BREAKERS ARE STONED

Former Incorporate to Hold Jobs.

BOSTON, Mass.—The history in the development of longshoremen's organizations on the Atlantic seaboard repeated itself when, following a pitched battle, colored longshoremen won out and laid plans to incorporate as a union here last week.

The trouble started two weeks ago when a number of men were given the jobs made vacant by striking white longshoremen, who refused to accept some of the provisions of a contract which representatives of the unions and employers had agreed upon.

Despite the appeal of the governor that both sides carry on until some

satisfactory agreement could be reached, the white longshoremen struck.

On Friday, October 2, colored men

Negroes Are Left to

Hold the Bag

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP).—When white union longshoremen struck here several weeks ago for higher wages and better working conditions, Negro strikebreakers were called in to take their places. The result is described in the following editorial from the Austin American.

"Boston longshoremen to the number of 200 went on strike, October 3. Their places were filled by non-union Negro strikebreakers. Now the strike is over. The 800 white longshoremen have returned to their jobs, the strike ended in a victory for the operators, the strikers withdrawing their demand for retention of working conditions more favorable than those prevailing in New York and other parts, and lastly—the Negro non-union workers have been removed from the piers as well as their jobs. Of course, the expected happened. Now the Negroes are jobless. They are holding the empty bag."

STRIKE ENDS; NEGRO SCABS ARE OUSTED

BOSTON—Eight hundred non-union Negro longshoremen working as strikebreakers on the docks of Boston were removed from their jobs last week as the condition upon which white longshoremen would return to their posts.

The white longshoremen quit last October 8, when their demands for the retention of working conditions more favorable than in any other port was refused. Negro laborers were called in and have been working ever since, although the hostilities made a tangle of shipping here.

The union men return in defeat because they have had to withdraw their demands and submit to an agreement favorable to the operators.

Labor - 1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

WAITERS NATIONAL ASSN.

Defender
TO CONVENE AUGUST 17-20

Chicago, Ill.

Irving Gray

Defender
New Head of

8-29-31
Waiters Assn.

Chicago, Ill.

One thousand delegates from all sections of the country are expected to attend the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees which will be held in Chicago Aug. 17 to 20, inclusive. All business sessions will be held at the clubhouse of the Waiters and Cooks Progressive association of Chicago, 3659 Michigan Ave., which will be convention headquarters.

Monday night, Aug. 17, will be civic night, and an elaborate program has been arranged for the meeting which will be held at Pilgrim Baptist church. The Rev. J. C. Austin will be master of ceremonies and Representative William E. King of the Illinois state legislature will be the principal speaker. The annual dance will be held on Tuesday night, Aug. 18, at Savoy ballroom and three valuable prizes will be awarded by the local committee. Wednesday evening the annual banquet will be given at the Vincennes hotel, and prominent speakers will address the delegates and visitors after the dinner.

Thursday morning the visiting delegates will be taken on a sight-seeing trip over the outer drive and the city's main boulevards. Places of interest to be visited during the trip include the plant of The Chicago Defender, the Field museum, John G. Shedd aquarium and the Union stock yards where the delegates have been especially invited by Swift & Company. Election of officers will be held Thursday afternoon, to be followed in the evening by a smoker at headquarters, which will mark the close of the convention.

Ralph Rowland, head waiter at the City club, Cleveland, Ohio, is president of the national association, and Richard Smith, also of Cleveland, is treasurer. Oscar Wilson is president of the local waiters association, which will be host to the national delegates and outstanding business body, and Norman Dunlap is resident manager of the local branch and secretary of the national. Irving Gray, head waiter at the Del Prado hotel, is chairman of the entertainment committee and W. S. Sultzer is vice chairman.

Irving Gray, head waiter at the Del Prado hotel in Chicago and one of the most prominent hotel men in the country, was elected the fourth president of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees, at the concluding session Thursday of the sixth annual convention of the association, at convention headquarters, 3659 S. Michigan Ave.

Mr. Gray, who succeeds former President Ralph M. Rowland, head waiter at the Union club, Cleveland, was former director of the budget for the national body and also former president of the association's Chicago branch. His election to the high office was a distinctly popular one, and his administration has an aggressive, far-reaching program mapped out for accomplishment before the next meeting of the national association, which will be held in 1932 at Pittsburgh.

Other officers elected, the majority of whom, because of their splendid records the past year, were retained from the previous administration, are: Norman Dunlap, Chicago, secretary; Richard Smith, Cleveland, treasurer; H. Burton, Chicago, recording secretary; Wilson Robinson, St. Louis, and W. H. Turner, Cleveland, vice presidents, and Albert G. Barnett, publicity director.

The convention opened Monday, Aug. 17, and the first gun of the sessions was fired at the Pilgrim Baptist church that night when a civic program was held, attended by the delegates and outstanding business and professional men of the city. J. Judson Thompson of Pittsburgh, one of the best known hotel men of that city, and for 27 years head waiter of McCreery's dining room, will be the official host for next year's convention.

Labor-1931

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Second Annual Labor Confab Here Jan. 19

The second annual session of the National Negro Labor conference, under auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will convene in Chicago, Jan. 19 to 23, inclusive. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 4231 Michigan Ave.

The social features of the conference will include the second annual labor dinner and a monster entertainment and dance. The usual Sunday afternoon mass meeting that opens the conference will be eliminated this year to allow the delegates and friends of the conference to attend the meeting of the Chicago forum at the Adelphi theater, which will be addressed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18.

Unemployment, because of its vital importance at this time as a problem of all workers, will be the outstanding theme of discussion of the conference this year. It is the purpose, however, at this time, to deal with the fundamentals of the problem rather than with the temporary relief measures. This with a view of bringing about a better understanding of the various plans to be adopted, looking toward some permanent relief of this perplexing problem. This grave problem of the American worker will be approached from the viewpoint of the church, social agencies, the government, students of industry and the American trade union movement in the conference.

Labor legislation, as it affects the worker in general and the Race worker in particular, will also be emphasized in the conference with discussions including such subjects as the railway labor acts, laws against yellow dog contracts, the anti-injunction bill, and the like.

Two sessions of the conference will be devoted to the discussion of the trade union principles as they affect the American worker in general and the Race worker in particular. The approach of the workers' problems from the viewpoint of the American labor movement will be the outstanding theme at these sessions.

Special consideration will also be given to the problems of the Colored women workers. One entire session will be devoted to this subject.

A most expert group of speakers and discussion leaders have been engaged to participate in the conference, and ample time will be allotted to the delegates to this conference for questions and discussions.

The Colored labor conference idea originated during the early stages of the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters out of necessity at that time in counteracting the mass of erroneous and misleading information that was systematically disseminated against the organization of trade unions by Race workers generally and Pullman porters particularly. The first conferences were local, but the necessity for a wider field was so apparent that last year it was most successfully held on a national scale.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the conference January, 1930, the National Negro Labor conference was made a permanent part of the brotherhood's educational program in the last national convention of the brotherhood in St. Louis, Sept. 16, 1930 and plans are prepared for the extension of the work after the 1931 sessions.

Invitations are extended to the churches, labor unions, fraternities, social service agencies, Greek letter societies, sororities, women's clubs, civic and social organizations and all groups interested in the economic development of the Colored worker to send delegates to the conference.

Charles Wesley Burton heads a large committee of citizens sponsoring the conference, and M. P. Webster, vice president of the brotherhood, continues as director. Details will follow in the next announcement.

NOTABLES WILL SPEAK AT NATIONAL LABOR CONCLAVE

A most outstanding group of men and women will address the second annual session of the National Negro Labor conference, which will convene in Chicago under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters during the week of Jan. 18-23.

Among those who have been engaged to speak are John R. Commons of the department of economics, University of Wisconsin, one of the most widely known educators and economic authorities in America; Miss Lillian Herstein of the Women's Trade Union League, who has just recently completed a trip through Mexico; Charles S. Duke, president of National Technical society; Prof. B. M. Squires of the University of Chicago and impartial arbitrator for the dyeing and cleaning industry; Dr. Harold M. Kingsley of the Church of Good Shepherd, Congregational; Mrs. Letitia R. Miles, head of the woman in industry department of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Fred Atkins Moore, executive director of adult education council of Chicago; Victor Olander, representing the American Federation of Labor; Ashley L. Totten, national secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood; Attorney Charles Wesley Burton, chairman of the citizens' committee, sponsoring the conference; C. Francis Stradford, local counsel for the brotherhood; Frederic H. Robb of the Intercollegiate club; Mrs. Georgia Jones-Ellis and A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, and others.

The conference last year gained many friends for the brotherhood's cause as well as for that of organized labor in general.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in commenting on the National Negro Labor conference editorially in the Federationist says: "This conference is an opportunity to promote better understanding between all who work and that co-operation will serve the best interests of all. No group or race can win permanent advantage by taking unfair advantage by exploitation or undercutting standards. Through union organization the Negro can raise his standards and the American Federation of Labor stands ready to help."

Leaders of thought in business, professional, civic, religious and fraternal circles are lending great assistance in promoting the labor conference idea. The brotherhood invites the co-operation of all persons interested in Race progress to participate in the discussions. A complete program will appear in the next announcement.

Interested in Race progress to participate in the discussions. A complete program will appear in the next announcement.

Second Annual Labor Conference Convenes

The second annual meeting of the National Negro Labor conference, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters opened Jan. 19 at the brotherhood headquarters, 4231 S. Michigan Ave.

Two sessions were held daily, at 1:30 and 7:30 p. m. and the program closed Friday evening, Jan. 23, with a conference dance and entertainment at the Savoy ballroom. This was the only social event on the program and was a fitting climax to the serious, weighty problems that have occupied the attention of the champions of labor during the conference.

Under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer, and Milton P. Webster, first vice president and chairman of the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the call was sent out to the representatives and members of other labor groups, so that matters of vital interest to all concerned might be intelligently discussed and corrective measures applied wherever needed.

Capacity houses have been the rule at all sessions in spite of the sudden drop in the temperature. The conference has been particularly helpful and instructive because it has so clearly defined those basic principles of strict co-operation, collective bargaining and unselfish co-ordination of individual effort, which form the foundation of the American Federation of Labor.

Many subjects of particular interest to workers have been considered and special emphasis given them by the conference leader, A. Philip Randolph, whose exhaustive study of labor unionism qualifies him to speak with authority.

According to Mr. Randolph, the conference goes on record as sponsoring and endorsing the enactment of

ation to provide all union workers with unemployment insurance, and that this insurance shall be placed as a charge upon industry, and its payment assured by contributions both from the employer and from the state. The conference considers insurance of the worker against unemployment just as necessary to his well-being as insurance against fire, accident or death.

Just as the larger employers of labor provide a special fund for payment of dividends during slack periods, and for depreciation and absorption of capital, so also should adequate provision be made against idleness, so that workers will not be compelled to seek relief through private charities.

The conference advocates adoption of an old-age pension and vigorously opposes the deadline in industry being invoked against men at the age of 45 or even 50. It also considers that the state has an economic as well as a moral obligation to provide for the maintenance of aged workers, whose lives have been used up in the production of goods to provide for the maintenance of the state.

The conference discourages the indiscriminate buying on the installment plan of unnecessary luxuries from high-powered salesman, which often constitutes a severe drain on the family budget. Wives of workers were cautioned against allowing strange collectors, canvassers or salesmen to enter their homes for the transaction of business, it being far better to pay bills in person or by money order through the mails.

The conference claims all company unions as unwarranted and illegal invasion of the right of self-organization on the part of workers.

At Mr. Randolph's suggestion—a resolution was also adopted favoring recognition by the management of the Pullman company of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the lawful and proper agency for the negotiation of agreements on wages, rules and working conditions.

Many speakers of national and international fame have occupied the rostrum during the various sessions, and they have made a substantial and

definite contribution to the ideas prevalent at the conference that the economic salvation of the nonwhite workers lies in joining the ranks of organized labor.

At the opening session Monday afternoon Attorney C. Francis Stradford, former president of the National Bar association, presided as chairman. Charles Wesley Burton, also a lawyer and chairman of the citizens committee was the first speaker, his subject being "The National Negro Labor Conference." He explained in detail the origin and development of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, out of which, by way of expansion has come the national labor conference.

Fred Atkins Moore, president of the Chicago forum and executive director of the adult education council of Chicago, spoke on "Adult Education and Its Practical Application to Union Workers." He stressed the fact that machinery is rapidly replacing man power in industry, which eventually will necessitate a readjustment of working conditions, probably having as its objective the six-hour day and the five-day week. This shortening of the hours of labor will naturally result in an increase in the hours of leisure, and it was the speaker's prediction that workers generally would take advantage of the opportunities offered for instruction by the adult education council, thus making them better informed citizens.

At the night session on Monday Prof. B. M. Squires, executive secretary of Governor Emmerson's unemployment commission, started discussion of the unemployment situation, and this vital subject was presented from every possible angle for the remainder of the evening. Professor Squires declared that men are as important as dollars, and that in times of depression if industry sets aside a reserve for stockholders, one should also be set aside to take care of workers who are idle through no fault of their own.

Spencer Miller Jr. of the Workers Education Bureau of America, made a special trip from New York to be present at the conference and extend to the assembled officers and delegates cordial and personal greetings from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Taking as his subject, "The Present Industrial Depression," Mr. Miller, in a very thorough and scholarly address, analyzed the present economic situation, not only in America but in every major country of the world. He declared that in a democracy every man is his own economist and in times of depression each individual must understand its cause before permanent relief can be intelligently accomplished, that depression should be viewed from the proper perspective, with the calm, critical eye of the analyst, and that it is as important to see through a thing as it is to see a thing through. He further declared that the world's present army of the unemployed comprised 16,500,000 men and women workers, that a vast international program of stabilization must be effected, that the question of war debts and reparations must be confronted and dealt with, and finally that the great problem of overproduction in industry and the necessary absorption by the buying public of all manufactured commodities must be solved before adequate guarantee can be given that the storm is over and the rainbow has appeared on the

horizon.

The subject, "Unemployment and the Social Service Agencies," was discussed at the Tuesday afternoon session, by prominent welfare workers, including Mrs. Lillian Summers of the United Charities and Mrs. Dixon B. Brooks of the Cook County hospital.

Mrs. Summers explained in detail the results of unemployment on members of our racial group and the efforts made by the United Charities to provide relief. To carry out this program 18 officers, with a personnel of 370 workers, have been established, and \$8,000 expended so far in January.

Mrs. Brooks, from her observation of cases at the county hospital, spoke with conviction of the devastating effect unemployment has had on the health of the community. Bad living conditions, shortage of food, lack of medicine and the spreading of infectious diseases due to overcrowding in cramped quarters are some of the contributing causes for the marked increase in the number of persons applying for medical treatment at the county hospital.

Dr. Harold M. Kingsley of Good Shepherd Congregational church portrayed vividly the untiring efforts of church agencies to provide immediate and effective relief or those in distress. After citing numerous instances of other churches engaged in this work, Dr. Kingsley said that at his own church since Nov. 14, 11,000 good wholesome meals have been fed to the needy, and added that they were full meals in every sense of the word and not to be confused with the inadequate, unsubstantial bowl of soup offered by some relief kitchens.

Dr. Frederick D. Jordan, pastor of Carey's Temple A. M. E. church, also spoke at this session, and concluded his inspiring message with a pledge "to assist in bringing to pass that sort of system in which the bounteous blessings which our Heavenly Father made available in this world should be so equitably distributed that there should be for every man and every woman that which shall be necessary for an abundant life."

Unemployment as it affects the employer, business and professional man, was the topic under consideration, for the session Tuesday night, with Charles Wesley Burton acting as chairman.

Charles S. Duke, president of the National Technical association, who was present at last year's conference, was the first speaker of the evening and he gave an inspiring talk. He was followed by Jack Evans of the Columbia Conserve company of Indianapolis, Ind., who explained that the above company has solved its labor problem by using the co-operative principle in business and permitting the 200 workers to own and control 51.3 per cent of the company's stock.

John Holloman, president of Pyramid Mutual Insurance company, stressed the importance of providing more jobs for Race workers by establishing more business enterprises.

Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, in his speech made a comprehensive survey of the labor situation as affecting our group, and his views were timely and well received.

Dr. Charles M. Thompson, a director of the Urban league, and high in the council of local welfare agencies, spoke convincingly of the present economic depression, and in commenting on some of its salient fea-

tures, he took occasion to emphasize the need for more insurance by the Race as a whole in order to provide suitably for the coming generation. He also touched upon collective buying by merchants, asserting that 35 grocers employing this method could in a short time develop an organization that could successfully compete with the larger chain grocery stores.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to a survey of the problem of women workers, Mrs. Georgia Jones-Ellis chairman.

Mrs. Letitia R. Miles, chairman of the women in industry department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke on "The Colored Woman in Industry," while Miss Lillian Heinstein of the Women's Trade Union league, addressed the conference on "Industrial Problems of Women Workers."

Mrs. Ezelle Gordon-Williams of the Ladies' auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, made an interesting talk on "The Colored Women's Economic Council."

Wednesday evening a labor dinner was held at the Bird Cage tearoom in the Pythian temple, with covers laid for 60. Short speeches and a round-table discussion followed the dinner.

The Thursday afternoon session was called to order by Chairman Milton P. Webster, and Frederick M. Robb, director of the Intercollegiate club, addressed the conference on "World Forces and the Negro's Economic Plight."

David E. Lillienthal discussed "Labor Legislation," and Dr. John R. Commons, department of economics of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "The Trade Union Movement and Unemployment."

Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer of the B. S. C. P., explained at length "The Company Union in Theory and Practice."

The public labor meeting was held Thursday night at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 5700 Prairie Ave., with Milton P. Webster as chairman. The speakers were Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The conference closed with a dance and entertainment Friday night at the Savoy ballroom.

GREEN OF A. F. L. ENDORSES NEGRO LABOR MEETING

In a statement sent to the National Negro Labor conference, which convenes at the Good Shepherd Congregational church, 58th and Prairie on Monday, Jan. 19, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor gives his official endorsement and a promise of co-operation in the movement for the organization of colored labor groups. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of sleeping Car Porters, and a program for the three day session has been arranged which will include addresses by Dr. John R. Commons, nationally known economist from the University of Wisconsin, Victor A. Olander, president of the Illinois

Federation of Labor, and Fred A. Moore, director of the Chicago Forum. A. Phillip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, will serve as chairman of the meeting.

Labor-1931

New York

Unions, Strikes, etc.

UNITY IS SOUGHT IN INTERRACIAL WORKERS CONFAB

Journal and Guide
**Crisis Editor Thinks It
Will Create World-
Wide Hatred**

1-3-31

KATONAH, N. Y.—Plans for promoting better understanding and unity between colored labor and white were formulated at a conference held at Brookwood Labor College here last week-end under auspices of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action of which A. J. Muste is chairman.

The sessions at which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, acted as chairman and Miss Louise Thompson of the American Interracial Seminar, as secretary, were attended by white and Negro leaders and workers desirous of eliminating discriminations in existing unions and of organizing the large number of unskilled and semi-skilled black and white workers in the basic industries.

While the conference brought on conflicting opinions it was agreed that the creation of working class consciousness among workers of both races with ultimate organization of mixed unions to promote the economic and political interests of labor is the immediate and urgent need.

To this end the conference recommended the establishment of a commission composed of members of both races to be affiliated with the C. P. L. A. to supervise the carrying out of the program which is to be done through the setting up of committees of workers in various industrial centers to strive for the elimination of discriminations among white trade unionists and the stimulation of interest in the labor movement among Negro workers.

W. E. B. DuBois
Tell Experiences
Bertram Taylor, business manager of the Mechanics Association of Harlem, an organization of Negro building trade unions to combat discrimination by employers and white workers; Miss Floria Pinkney, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Frank Cosswaith, one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters; Jack Lever, former I. W. W. organizer and James White, Ohio miner, told of experiences in organizing colored workers, of the attitudes of white labor, of instances of flagrant discriminations and of occasions when Negroes have been welcomed into the movement by their white fellow workers.

Mr. Muste, who is chairman of the faculty of Brookwood Labor College as well as chairman of the C. P. L. A., predicted that "never again can there be a real labor movement in this country unless colored workers are

included. It is impossible for Negroes to try to organize a separate labor movement because American capitalism can get along without them if necessary and so crush any movement on their part for a separatist unionism.

"On the other hand it is equally impossible for white workers to organize effectively without Negroes for the latter constitute an actual and potential labor reserve with which other separatist organization on the part of the whites can be smashed. Workers of all races and groups must combine to build a militant labor movement including industrial unions, a labor party, cooperative organizations and a free and progressive education movement.

DuBois Doubts Plan

Doubt that such an inclusive labor movement can be built in America was voiced by Dr. DuBois who expressed the opinion that should labor take such steps American capitalism would brandish the bogey that equality for the colored races throughout Africa and the Orient which in turn would force the economic level of the American worker to that of the exploited masses of colored labor in other lands.

This possibility which Dr. DuBois seemed to view as a certainty would, he stated, force the American Negro into alliance with the colored races of the world.

"We speak much of working class solidarity, but the solidarity is in the white race against the colored races and not in the workers against their exploiters. This I have learned," Dr. DuBois concluded.

Horace Davis, of the Federated Press challenged Dr. DuBois on this position charging that the latter was advocating not "merely nationalism, but super-nationalism" in an era which is striving to break down such barriers and to create a proletarian solidarity. The ultimate emancipation of the colored race in America as well as in other parts of the world will come through alliance with the working classes of all races, he declared.

Others Participate

Others who participated in the discussion included Professors Abram Harris and Emmett Dorsey of Howard University; Langston Hughes, poet; Benjamin Stolberg, publicist; J. C. Kennedy, David J. Saposs, Tom Tipsett, Miss Katherine Pollack, members of the staff of Brookwood Labor College; Miss Bernice McMurray, Miss Florence Nelson, Alexander Moody and Henry Lee Moon of the Brookwood student body.

A statement adopted by the conference pointed out that while 12 per cent of all workers in industry, mining and transportation are organized into unions only four per cent of Negro workers are so organized. This is due to a number of reasons but not the least to the refusal of many unions to try to organized Negro workers or even to admit them to membership when they apply.

"Everywhere else the American Federation of Labor is the enemy of working class solidarity, but," the statement says, "confronted by the problem of race adjustment, it offers a bi-racial policy as a solution. In this field more than in any other is dual unionism likely

to prove fatal to the interests of the working class. No progressive movement can accept it."

NEGRO TUNNEL

WORKERS RISK LIVES DAILY

**TUUL Must Organize
These Workers**

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK.—While the Party at the present time is considering seriously the Negro question, we should not neglect to begin in organizing the tunnel workers of the Patrick McGovern concern, which is operating the line from Yonkers all the way down to Brooklyn, with 17 or 18 shafts, no less than 250 men working in every one of the shafts of the tunnel.

Daily Worker
The conditions of work in them shafts are unimaginable. I worked in the silver mines and we used to drill 6 holes at 6 feet deep, which was called a day's work, and in this tunnel workers have to drill 9 holes 12 feet deep and tear down the machinery and connections, load the holes with powder, and blast, and only then do they call it a day's work. Yes, in order to do that they drive you, curse you, fire you, yes, if you will try to do the best they will make you work 9 hours and pay you for 8, and do what they please with you because they are working for Jimmy Walker, and McGovern and Jimmy are dancing every night.

1-3-31
New York, N.Y.
Many Killed, Injured.
Due to the fact of rush work, scaling the ceiling of the tunnel is not done in the proper way, and many get hurt and some killed. If anyone is interested in Patrick McGovern concern and workers in them tunnels go on Vernon Ave. in Astoria, where they have their own private hospital-like affair, and you will see as many as 75 men, some with missing fingers, others with broken heads, and still others with smashed bones scratched faces and what not, coming for the treatment, and when it comes to get compensation, colored people are treated worse than any other.

Workers in the tunnels are composed mostly of colored workers.

A. F. of L. Wants Money Only. There are five delegates of the A. F. of L. who come once in a while to try to collect initiation of \$50 and dues, but they are not interested when you tell them that they have not been paid for overtime, or that the safety of men in the tunnel is in danger. They are interested in dollars only and they have a hard time to collect any money lately because the colored fellows refuse to be robbed of their hard-earned money. I have never seen a group of people who can be more oppressed in their performance of work than these tunnel workers, and if our U. U. L. is meaning business to organize the most oppressed industries, it should at once begin to organize them, and in organizing them you will be organizing those who are waiting to be touched only, and they will all roll in.

They work three shifts, one beginning at 7 a. m., one at 3 p. m. and the third shift goes down at 11 p. m., so there is a chance for all Party members to participate in helping to organize a group of the most oppressed colored people in the city of New York.

**DRIVE PLANNED TO AID
NEGROES IN INDUSTRY**
James
**Progressive Conference Here to
Name Mixed Group to Fight
Discrimination by Unions.**
New York, N.Y.
A drive on discrimination against Negroes by labor unions and to promote close solidarity between workers of both races will be started soon, it was announced yesterday by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

The first step will be the appointment of a mixed committee "to carry on educational work for the purpose of teaching white workers in union and out of them the dangers of discrimination against colored workers and the importance of working class solidarity," the announcement said.

The committee will also "teach Negro workers the facts about our present economic, social and political system, their position within that system, and labor organization on the economic, political cooperative and educational fields as the only way to secure the material and spiritual goods to which they are entitled."

A. J. Muste, chairman of the conference, declared that "never again can there be a real labor movement in this country unless the colored workers are included."

"It is impossible for Negroes to organize a separate labor movement because American capitalists can get along without them if necessary and so crush any movement on their part for a separatist unionism," he said. "On the other hand it is equally impossible for white workers to organize effectively without the Negroes for the latter constitute an actual and potential labor reserve with which other separatist organization on the part of the whites can be smashed. Workers of all races and groups must combine to build a militant labor movement including industrial unions, a labor party, cooperative organizations and a free and progressive education movement."

Canavan told him to take as much as they gave. On the eve of the last election we had in Local 802 (they call it an election) the old board gave a dinner to all Negro musicians. He told them that there was an undercurrent trying to destroy the union and pleaded with them to save the union (that is his job).

On election day about 600 Negro musicians came down with cars that

TRY SPLIT NEGRO, WHITE MUSICIANS

Daily Worker
**Canavan in New Trick
on Musicians**

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—Just a line to let you know what's happening in the Jewish theatres and the Musicians Union Local 802, A. F. of L.

When the Jewish theatres closed the Public Theatre owed the musicians \$85 apiece and when they opened they paid out the \$35 on the installment plan. On Sunday the manager brought down \$100 for ten men and on Monday \$10 for one week's work. The steward (appointed by the union) called up Eddy Canavan, the appointed chairman of 802, and asked him what to do.

Canavan told him to take as much as they gave. On the eve of the last election we had in Local 802 (they call it an election) the old board gave a dinner to all Negro musicians. He told them that there was an undercurrent trying to destroy the union and pleaded with them to save the union (that is his job).

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Finnish Janitor Who Discriminated at Club Dance in Harlem to Be Deported

U. S. Court Rules That Holding Membership in Communist Party Subjects Man to Exclusion—Case to Be Appealed

An attempt to eject three Negroes from a Finnish dance in early January brought a disastrous aftermath to a white Harlem janitor Monday when Federal Judge Julian W. Mack ruled that August Yokinen, 15 West 126th street, must be deported from this country because he is a member of the Communist party.

The decision was passed in United States District Court Monday morning when the judge vacated a writ of habeas corpus which had restrained the immigration authorities from sending Yokinen back to Finland after the events following the dance. The judge stated that a warrant of arrest was issued only because of his declaration for solidarity of the white and colored races. If that is all he brought the obscure janitor to the notice of the Federal government, it would only be an expression of true notice of the Federal government.

Yokinen, an unknown Finnish janitor who had taken out his first naturalization papers, leaped into prominence Feb. 28 when he was expelled from the Communist party on a charge of "white chauvinism." It was charged that as janitor of the Finnish Workers' Educational Club, he had assisted several members in ejecting Negroes from a dance given by the organization.

When Yokinen's hearing was set for Sept. 22 forty policemen, a score of armed deputy United States marshals and a half dozen mounted patrolmen guarded the front of the Federal Building, prepared to suppress disorders which were expected to arise from the threatened Communist "demonstration" which had been advertised in the Daily Worker. The demonstration failed to materialize and Judge Mack reserved decision after he had instructed Carol Weiss King, attorney for the International Labor Defense, and Assistant United States Attorney Ira Koenig to file briefs. His final decision was delivered Monday. It is believed that Yokinen will appeal.

As a result of these charges, Yokinen was given a public "trial" before 2,000 Communists at the New Harlem Casino, at which Albert Wagenknecht, white, acted as judge, and Clarence A. Hathaway, white editor of the Daily Worker, served as prosecutor. Richard B. Moore defended the janitor. He was granted an opportunity to return to the party if he carried out certain demands to wage a constant fight for the full civil, political and social rights of the Negro.

Two days later Yokinen was arrested by officials of the Department of Labor as an aftermath of the publicity attendant to his trial and expulsion. He was taken to Ellis Island for immediate deportation, but was allowed to remain in the country until he had a court hearing on the habeas corpus writ which the Communists secured for him.

Fighting to save the man from deportation, the National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born communicated with Attorney James C. Thomas, 11 Park place, seeking advice on the legality of the ruling. The organization stated that Yokinen was being deported because he "openly declared himself for solidarity of the white and colored races."

Labor-1931

Ohio

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Identifies

2 Policemen

Who Beat Him Up and

Forcer Him

OUT OF BARBERTON

Officers Disappear After

Being Pointed Out

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 7th—C. Louis Alexander, Negro laborer of Barberton, Ohio, a suburb of Akron who

recently reappeared after having been missing since last February 4th, came through with flying colors this week when asked to identify the Barberton police officers who

had beaten him and driven him from Barberton.

Alexander was forced to pick his assailants from a group of more than fifty individuals instead of the fourteen police officers of Barberton.

Besides the policemen, approximately fifty other citizens were seated in two circular rows in a procedure which brought sharp criticism of the Barberton police authorities by the Akron Times Press, which characterizes the attempt to confuse Alexander in his identification as "a piece of school-boy trickery."

Despite the obvious attempt to make identification difficult if not impossible, Alexander picked out Patrolman J. Byron Eubanks and James Head as two of the officers who had beaten him.

On one occasion, counsel for the policeman, Alex. Greenbaum sought even to prevent Alexander from having one of the officers stand up so that he could identify more surely from the man's height.

"Don't be issuing orders. You are not running the show," shouted Greenbaum, according to the Akron Times-Press.

Alexander insisted that the man stand up and upon the request of Prosecutor Don Isham

the man finally arose.

The Akron Times-Press reports that "the hostility of the crowd, mostly

cluttered Isham. "It certainly is surprising to see a carnival spirit like this in the investigation of charges of brutality on the part of police officers," Isham said.

Alexander was located through the efforts of the Akron Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. under the leadership of its president, Emmer Martin Lancaster, and the Akron Times-Press and Akron Beacon-Journal.

Patrolman Eubanks, positively identified by Alexander as one of his assailants, and Chief of Police Fred Wertz of Barberton have disappeared since the identification of these men and the attempt to make identification by Alexander difficult, has injected new life into the case and particularly into Prosecutor Isham, these obstructionist tactics having aroused the ire of the

of the officers will be indicted," reports Mr. Lancaster to the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. "The public is on our side and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. receiving commendation of whites and Negroes alike for its stand. We have been neither rash nor reactionary but aggressive and sane."

It is expected that the grand jury will hand down indictments shortly.

ABDUCTED MAN RETURNS HOME

8-8-31
Was Chased Out Of
NORTH TOWN

branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Ever since his disappearance nearly six months ago it has been feared that Alexander had been killed. His reappearance has been most timely, however, as Prosecutor Don Isham was on the point of dropping the grand jury probe. Alexander's presence will now make it impossible for the prosecutor to drop the case so easily.

Did Not Write Friends
Alexander explains that he has not communicated with friends in Akron because, fleeing from city to city he has not been able to learn of the steps taken in his behalf by the N. A. A. C. P. and by the press of Akron. Last week the N. A. A. C. P. found Alexander at Tuskegee, Ala.

"So as soon as I got the telegram from Mr. Lancaster asking me to tell my story I started back for Ohio," he said.

Alexander's story as told to the press bears out in every detail the charges which have been made by the Akron Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which story was published in the Journal and Guide last week.

Beaten and Blackjacked
Three officers beat him severely on the night of February 2nd with clubs, blackjacks and fists and told him to get out of town and stay out, Alexander related. Going to the home of a friend, he asked for, and was given permission to stay overnight. The following night, while waiting in Barberton to collect wages due him and get his clothing and other possessions, he took refuge in the home of Mrs. Hattie Simpson, 152 National Ave.

Late that night the same officers came to the home of Mrs. Simpson, entered the house without a search warrant and found Alexander sleeping on a blanket behind the stove, arrested him and took him to the police station in the City Building where, according to Alexander, he was called abusive names and beaten with clubs, blackjacks, fists and rubber hose.

Chased out of Town
Early the next morning Alexander alleged, he was brought out his cell and again beaten; and upon his promising to leave town, two uniformed men and a plainclothes man took him in an automobile to the west of Barberton where he was again beaten with whips and then chased down the track.

Prosecutor Don Isham, upon the insistence of Mr. Lancaster, backed by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the local press, will call the grand jury into session this week to hear Alexander's story, according to announcement made by the Prosecutor's office.

NEGRO ABDUCTED

BY POLICE LOCATED

IN OHIO

WASHINGTON

NEW YORK (By Telegraph)—

C. Louis Alexander, Negro laborer, alleged to have been abducted by the police of Barberton, Ohio, on February 4, and missing since that date, has been discovered at Tuskegee, Alabama, it is reported here today.

At the request of the Akron Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Akron Times-Press the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. is securing through

agents in Alabama an affidavit from Alexander as to what was done to him and is arranging for Alexander's return to Ohio to testify against those who were responsible for his abduction.

Alexander is reported to be a Communist, who had incurred the hostility of the Barberton police.

On the evening of February 2, he and his companion were asleep in an old shack at Barberton when the door was broken down by police officers and Alexander taken away in an automobile. The following afternoon Alexander's friend saw him and was told by Alexander that he had been beaten and ordered to leave town. On the same afternoon Mrs. Hattie Simpson, of Barberton, reported that Alexander came to her home and she arranged for him to stay that night at her house. Late that night three officers, whom Mrs. Simpson identified as Henry Robertson, James Head and Dean Shannon, entered her home and began searching it.

When Mrs. Simpson demanded that they produce a search warrant she reports that they told her that they "didn't need a warrant to go into a nigger's house."

According to Mrs. Simpson, when Officer Shannon discovered Alexander hiding in the house he

made Alexander get up and dress. The three officers thereupon shoved Mrs. Simpson aside and took Alexander away, to be seen no more until discovered this week at Tuskegee.

When the Akron Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. learned of the abduction it proceeded vigorously to make an exhaustive investigation which produced the facts related above. It enlisted the support of the local newspapers, the Akron Times-Press and the Akron Beacon-Journal held mass meetings and its work has stirred public opinion throughout the state.

The Akron Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Office are proceeding vigorously to force punishment of Alexander's abductors. Discovery of Alexander and his testimony will, it is believed, make certain action to this end.

AKRON, O.
TIMES-PRESS

JUL 29 1931
He's Still The Key

THE second disappearance of C. Louis Alexander, the Negro Communist whose sudden departure or ejection or removal from Barberton caused so much furore, argues that all isn't well somewhere along the line.

If Alexander is deliberately evading an official inquiry into the manner and the cause of his disappearance, then officials certainly should "smell a rat" and grow more determined in their effort to get his story.

If there's some ulterior reason for his new departure, no matter whence or how it arises, the public is all the more entitled to learn what he has to say under oath.

It doesn't make any difference whose or is thereby gored, from the standpoint of the public Alexander should be brought back to Summit-co, either in person or by deposition to tell the people of this county just what happened to him during the first week of last February.

Prosecutor Isham failed to contact with Alexander on his recent trip to Tuskegee where the missing man was located. The broad inference is that Alexander purposely evaded that contact.

That should be hint enough to the prosecutor that it might be well worth while to inquire into every last detail in connection with the case, and he should do so.

Assuming that no law has been violated—

somebody, Alexander, other Communists or Barberton police, did something for which public censure is due. Alexander remains the key to full understanding of what happened.

Labor-1931

Pennsylvania

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Against White Chauvinism in Phila. Needle Trades

By MAUDE WHITE

Our revolutionary trade union movement must never fail to utilize every possible means to win the sympathy and support of the Negro workers and toiling masses. There is no better way of doing this than by actual fighting for them. Especially does this hold true of our revolutionary leagues and unions who are on the verge of gigantic struggles involving many unorganized Negro workers, the most exploited section of the proletariat.

The Philadelphia comrades of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union who are on the eve of a Dress Strike involving between 1200 and 1500 Negro dressmakers has such an opportunity of mobilizing not only these workers for the Dress Strike but of generally rallying around our whole movement a considerable number of Negro workers, but they simply collapsed on the job.

When a group of Custom Tailors held a dance and refused admission to several Negro workers, our comrades failed to take a decisive stand. They had to think whether to lose these Custom Tailors by admitting the Negro workers, or keep them in our union by refusing admission to them. They could not foresee the effect through a correct and decisive stand in this matter would have on all Negro workers and the benefits to be gained by the entire revolutionary movement. They were willing to surrender the basic interests of the Negro workers for the "temporary interests of a small minority of workers" who are imbued with the bourgeois ideology of white supremacy. Our comrades failed to see that an actual fight waged against the Negrophobia as expressed on the part of these white workers is a fight waged for the real equality of the Negro workers. Without this fight waged in practice, our fight for the equality of the Negro workers and toiling masses is the same as that advocated by liberals and bourgeois politicians to deceive the Negro workers and divert their attention from the class struggle. In reference to the "struggle for the equality of the Negroes" the C. I. Resolution on the Negro question clearly states: "The slogan of equality of the Negroes without a relentless struggle in practice against all manifestations of Negrophobia on the part of the American bourgeoisie can be nothing but a deceptive liberal gesture of a sly slave-owner or his agent.... The struggle for equality of the Negroes is in fact, one of the most important parts of the proletarian class struggle of the United States."

In the Philadelphia case, finally before the dance was over the Negro workers were ad-

mitted. This is entirely inadequate.

If it is a fact that these workers had been in our union four months, how is it possible for them not to know our position in regards to the struggle for the equality of the Negro workers. This excerpt from Comrade Losovsky's report for that matter, workers of any oppressed group or nationality? Where was our propaganda committee? Where was our educational work during these four months? Had this happened at a time when the workers were still under the influence of the American Federation of Labor and trade union bureaucrats, it might be understandable; but even then it would be impermissible for workers in our union for four months not to know the most elementary principles of our union,—equality for all workers.

Now when the division between the right-wing and the (left-wing) revolutionary trade unions is so sharp, and unions represent a class which is diametrically opposed to the interests of the right-wing is losing its influence over the workers and ever larger numbers are coming into our ranks,—at such a time it is impossible for workers not to know our position in regards to the Negro workers. It is just because Negro workers know our militant program and believe we carry it out in practice that they join our ranks, and the same is true of the white workers. It is a test as to what extent we, ourselves, are free from this bourgeois ideology whether when the crucial moment comes,—when we are face to face with acts of white chauvinism—we can with Bolshevik decisiveness wage a fight right there by jumping "at the throat of the 100 per cent bandits who strike a Negro in the face. The struggle (fight—M.W.) will be the test of the real international solidarity of the American white workers."

Party comrades who capitulate before any acts of white chauvinism manifested by non-class conscious white workers automatically fall into the same class and must be branded as such.

How are we to deal with concrete cases of white chauvinism? In regards to this question, Comrade Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, says the following about the discrimination of Negro delegates at the Lithuanian Cooperative Restaurant in Chicago during the Unemployed Convention, which is applicable to any case of white chauvinism that may arise in our ranks; "I hold that an incident like this is simply a crying disgrace and a blot upon the revolutionary labor movement. And members of revolutionary unions or Communists of that type if there happen to be Communists amongst them should be thrown out neck and crop. There is no place for them inside the Trade Union Unity League." (emphasis mine—M.W.) He states further, "The struggle

against white chauvinism must mean that every member of our organization who has shown himself to be a white chauvinist must be branded for what he is at meetings of the workers. What you have to do is to 'brandmark' this sort of racial chauvinism, which is the plainest indication of bourgeois mentality in the heart of the working class that you can get." And these people have to be stigmatized both at meetings of the workers, in the press, and if necessary by means of a special campaign of open-air meetings on the subject."

This excerpt from Comrade Losovsky's report made at the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. needs no explanation.

Labor - 1931

South Carolina

Unions, Strikes, etc.

N. Y. Woman Labor Organizer Flogged In South

New York
White Woman Agitator Among
Poverty Stricken Unemploy-
ed In Dixie Beaten.

away with a last shouted warning.

After they had gone, she pulled off
blindfold, and slowly made her
way for a mile on a road to the first
lighted house, where she was able to
summon a taxi by phone.

Law enforcement officers in Greenville county, S. C., are near-sighted when asked to apprehend maltreaters of a labor union organizer, according to the American Civil Liberties Union. This observation is based on the attitude of the local authorities toward Mrs. Clara Holden of New York City, who was kidnapped in Greenville on September 1, taken to a lonely spot in the country, and brutally flogged.

When word of this reached the Civil Liberties Union, it telegraphed Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood asking that he act to have the law upheld in Greenville county. Mrs. Holden has been in Greenville several months. On the night of September 1, she was in Brandon Hill Village on the edge of Greenville. As she walked toward a street car line in returning, she was seized by two men and was forced into an automobile containing three other men. Her captors gagged and blindfolded her.

Out in the country the car stopped, the gag was removed, and the kidnapers questioned Mrs. Holden at length on her reasons for being in Greenville. She told about unemployed workers there starving, employed workers hungry because of low wages, with more wage-cuts pending. The workers must organize to resist these conditions, and she was pointing the way, she declared.

The spokesman produced a heavy leather whip and said: "We're going to whip you till you can't walk." Two men held her while another did the flogging. Several times the captors warned their victim that she would be killed if she didn't leave Greenville. Repeatedly the lash was laid on Mrs. Holden, until she grew faint with pain. Finally, they left her on the ground, jumped into the car, and sped

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Son of Late Col. Charles Young With Cotton Experts Engaged by Russians

First Group of Specialists Will Serve as
Instructors and Advisors in Turkestan
—Workers' Delegation to Tour

The son of the man acclaimed as the perfect model of American patriotism is one of eleven specialists in cotton culture who sail today aboard the Ss. President Roosevelt for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, where they will serve as instructors and advisors in the development of the cotton growing industry in Soviet Turkestan. He is Charles Noel Young, son of the late Col. Charles Young, ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Young.

In addition to the cotton specialists the party includes the wives of three of the men, a civil engineer and four other workers, members of the American Workers' delegation to U. S. S. R. The latter will attend the fourteenth anniversary of the Revolution in November and will tour the country for five weeks. This is the first group of Negro technicians to be employed by Soviet Russia. They are under contract for two years.

Young believes that his father would approve his course in working for the new Russia. His mother has given her approval.

"I'm sure he would have liked to do it himself," Mr. Young told a reporter from The Amsterdam News yesterday. "He was always very much interested in tropical agriculture and would have liked to have been able to devote some time to it."

Young, a modest and retiring youth, was graduated from Ohio State University in 1929 with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. He has taught at Prairie View College, Texas, and Langston University, Oklahoma. He is 24 years old. He lives with his mother on the highway between Xenia and Wilberforce, Ohio. Much of his life has been spent abroad. His elementary education was received in Belgium and France.

Others of the cotton specialists are Welton C. Curry, 24, former football player at Virginia State College from which he was graduated last June with the B. S. in agriculture degree; John W. Sutton, 34, formerly an instructor in agriculture at Tuskegee Institute and Prairie View College, more recently a dirt farmer near San

TO AID RUSSIA COTTON

11 COLORED AMERICAN SPECIALISTS IN COTTON GROWING EMPLOYED BY SOVIET GOVT—OTHERS ALSO SAIL AS DELEGATES TO ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET—SON OF LATE COL. YOUNG HEADS EXPERTS

New York, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1931—Eleven specialists in cotton culture sailed Tuesday aboard the Ss. President Roosevelt for Russia, where they will serve as instructors and advisors in the development of the cotton growing industry in Soviet Turkestan.

In addition to the cotton specialists the party includes the wives of three of the men, a civil engineer and four other workers, members of the American Workers' delegation to U.S.S.R. The latter will attend the 14th anniversary of the Revolution in November and will tour the country for five weeks. This is the first group of colored technicians employed by Soviet Russia. They are under contract for two years.

The Technicians in Agriculture, Etc.

Charles W. Young, son of the late Col. Charles Young, a conservative and retiring youth, was graduated from Ohio State University in 1929 with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. He has taught at Prairie View College, Texas, and Langston University, Oklahoma. He is 24 years old. Weldon C. Curry, 24, Virginia State College from which he was graduated last June with the B.S. in Agriculture degree; John W. Sutton, 34, formerly an instructor in agriculture at Tuskegee Institute and Prairie View College, and recently a dirt farmer near San Antonio, Texas, a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and a graduate student at Iowa State College. Ames G. W. Tynes, 25, former star half back at Wilberforce University where he completed his course in agriculture last June; B. L. Hopkins, 30, Norfolk, Va., teacher of vocational agriculture in Virginia, graduate in Agriculture from Virginia State College, 1924; A. M. Overton, 24, Hertford, N. C., teacher of vocational agriculture and graduate in agriculture from the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C. J. J. Rane, 23, Kremlin, Va., who last June was graduated from Virginia State College is taking his wife. O. J. Golden, former Tuskegee student and dirt farmer in Mississippi; W. C. Avant, Omaha, Neb.; Frank Faison, Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; and Frank Gordon, M.S. in Agriculture, Ohio State University. The engineer is B. Conrad Powers, of Huntsville, Alabama.

Workers

The colored members of the American Workers' delegation are: Morris Wickman, New York seaman; Sam Langford, Gary steel worker; A. J. Lewis, steel worker, Youngstown,

Ohio, and J. W. Jones, coal miner from Western Pennsylvania. Ten white workers are also members of the delegation.

The party was given a farewell demonstration on Monday night at Cooper Union. Workers of both races joined in the celebration.

Labor-1931

Unions. Strike at.

NEGROES WILL BE MEMBERS OF DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA NAT. TURNER DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—(ANP)—Negroes will be members of a May Day delegation to Soviet Russia that is being organized under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union. The delegation will consist of ten industrial workers, ten working farmers and agricultural workers, and ten professionals. The Friends of the Soviet Union has decided that each of these groups must include Negro delegates as a symbol of the solidarity between the most oppressed section of the American toiling masses and the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia who have overthrown the oppression of the czar and all exploiters.

The delegates will visit the leading industrial and agricultural centers, traveling over 1,500 miles as the guests of the Soviet trade unions. The itinerary will include a visit to the lumber camps of Soviet Russia so that the delegates will be able to bring back a first-hand report of conditions there which will effectively puncture the lies about "convict labor" that have filled the American press. The Negro delegates will be given special opportunities to study the complete equality that has been established for all national minorities and races formerly oppressed by the czar and to contrast this with the persecution of Negroes by the American ruling class.

New York City, Feb 11 (CNA)—A May Day delegation of Negro and white workers to the Soviet Union, will, upon its return, be instrumental in organizing a Nat Turner delegation to visit the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th, the 14th anniversary of the overthrow of the parasitic classes and the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

The plans for sending the delegation are part of the extensive preparations now on foot for honoring Nat Turner, a Negro slave who organized a revolt on the night of August 31, 1831, who went from town to town killing all slave owners he came across, and who was finally captured and executed on Nov. 11, one hundred years ago.

Both the May Day and the Nat Turner delegations will visit the leading industrial and agricultural centers, traveling over 1,500 miles as the guests of the Soviet trade unions. The itinerary will include a visit to the lumber camps of Soviet Russia so that the delegates will be able to bring back a first-hand report of conditions there which will effectively puncture the lies about "convict labor" that have filled the American press. The Negro delegates will be given special opportunities to study the complete equality that has been established for all national minorities and races formerly oppressed by the czar and to contrast this with the persecution of Negroes by the American ruling class.

The delegates are being elected by variations of the old question "what labor and sympathetic organizations about Russia?" have led the throughout the country, and most American Government to give serious attention once again to its reputation with that vast political, social and economic experiment known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

One document which recently fell into Government hands purports to contain instructions from the Sovietov (Land of the Soviets), and political secretariat of the executive collective farm on the lower Volga, committee of the Communist International near Stalingrad, employing over 6,000 workers. Last year the Friends of the Soviet Union sent thirteen tractor-tors and one harvester to this great

collective farm, bought with contributions from American workers and sympathizers.

The Nat Turner delegation visiting Moscow on November seventh will include not only Negroes but white workers and farmers engaged in the Liberation struggle of the Negro masses. Organizations are urgently appealed to, to participate in this campaign and to cooperate in the election of delegates for the May Day Delegation. Ten percent of the funds raised by each organization in the \$25,000 equipment campaign will go towards paying the fare of its delegate.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

FEB 22 1931

Negroes in U. S. Must Revolt, Soviet Asserts

Propaganda Discovered Which Says Slavery Hasn't Been Abolished

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—New variations of the old question "what labor and sympathetic organizations about Russia?" have led the throughout the country, and most American Government to give serious attention once again to its reputation with that vast political, social and economic experiment known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

One document which recently fell into Government hands purports to contain instructions from the Sovietov (Land of the Soviets), and political secretariat of the executive collective farm on the lower Volga, committee of the Communist International near Stalingrad, employing over 6,000 workers. Last year the Friends of the Soviet Union sent thirteen tractor-tors and one harvester to this great

ten pages, so detailed is its treatment of the status of the black man in America. It says there has been no abolition of slavery, that the Negro suffers from social and economic oppression, and is the victim of extortion and excessive punishment.

The aims of the "self-determination" plan are set forth as including "confiscation of the lands of the white land owners for the benefit of the Negro peasantry," and the establishment of "political unity" of the race.

Meanwhile active steps are being taken.

The Kendall bill to tighten the embargo against products of convict labor and make effective on April 1 the ban on goods made by forced labor contained in the tariff act was passed today by the House. It now goes to the Senate. The bill is aimed at Russia.

Soviet Jobs Open For Skilled Negro Russian Government Will Hire 14,000 Foreign Men for Projects

Negro engineers, technicians and mechanics are acceptable to the United States of Soviet Russia, which expects to employ 14,000 foreign trained workers, it was learned Saturday by The Amsterdam News.

The Soviet government is experiencing a dearth of skilled workers and has constantly needed to call upon foreign workers to assist in putting over the five-year plan of industrialization. Already there are nearly 5,000 foreign technicians working in the Soviet Union. Most of these are German and American. A few are Negroes. And now new opportunities are being offered to competent Negro workers, who desire to migrate to that country and participate in the experiment of building a workers' government.

American Negroes who have visited the U. S. S. R. declare that there is absolutely no color prejudice among the Russians. Negroes as well as other colored races are accepted on terms of complete social, economic and political equality. Any indication of prejudice introduced by foreigners is promptly suppressed. Prejudiced American whites have on occasions been penalized and banished from the country.

Negro Mechanics Welcome In Soviet Russia. Report

Negro engineers, technicians and mechanics will find it possible to secure employment in Soviet Russia. Thousands of foreign mechanics will be employed by the Russian Government in carrying out the five-year Plan of Socialist Construction.

The Soviet Government is in dire need of skilled workers. Thousands of foreign workers are already there, among who are several American Negroes. Therefore the first time the skilled Negro worker has an opportunity for development unrestrained by the pressure of the National prejudices and discrimination from which he suffers in America. There is absolutely no distinction made on the basis of race or color there. All workers enjoy full social, economic and political equality. Already American white workers who under the influence of their American training tried to create an atmosphere of hostility toward Negro workers were expelled from the country.

NEGROES TO GO TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—(ANP)—Three Negro workers have been elected members of the American Workers' delegation to Soviet Russia that will sail Oct. 14 to attend the fourteenth anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution.

The delegation is being organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union as an expression of solidarity between the American masses and the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. It will consist of 14 workers from the metal, marine and mining industries and five fraternal delegates. A mass send-off for the delegation will be held in New York on Monday, Oct. 12.

One of the Negro delegates is a marine worker, Morris Wikman, of New York, a member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. Another is J. W. Jones, of the upper Monongahela bituminous district of Pennsylvania, who was elected by the striking miners. A third is a Gary (Ind.) steel worker whose name is not yet known.

The delegates will spend about five weeks in the Soviet Union, visiting the chief industrial and agricultural

areas and observing the great progress that is being made under the five-year plan of Socialist construction. The Negro delegates will be given special opportunities to study the situation of the formerly oppressed national minorities and to compare the freedom they have won with the persecution of the Negro people in the United States.

Delegates Named to Soviet Russia's Annual Celebration

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Three workers of our Race have been elected members of the American Workers' delegation to Soviet Russia that will sail Oct. 14 to attend the 14th anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution. The delegation is being organized by friends of the Soviet Union, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, as an expression of solidarity between the American masses and the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. It will consist of 14 workers from the metal, marine and mining industries and five fraternal delegates. A mass send-off for the delegation will be held in New York Monday, Oct. 12.

One of the delegates is a marine worker, Morris Wikman of New York, a member of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. Another is J. W. Jones of the upper Monongahela bituminous coal district of Pennsylvania, who was elected by the striking miners. A third is a Gary (Ind.) steel workers whose name is not yet known.

The delegates will spend about five weeks in the Soviet Union, visiting the chief industrial and agricultural areas and observing the great progress that is being made under the five-year plan of socialist construction. The delegates will be given special opportunities to study the situation of the formerly oppressed national minorities and compare the freedom they have won with the persecution of the black people in the United States.

The 14 delegates will comprise four marine workers, three steel workers, one diemaker, two Ford auto workers, one metal, one anthracite and two bituminous coal miners. The five fraternal delegates have been elected by the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Polish mass organizations.

THREE NEGROES TO BE ON DELEGATION TO SOVIET

Three Negro workers have been elected members of the American Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia that will sail Oct. 14 to attend the 14th anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution. The delegation will consist of 14 workers from the metal, marine and mining industries and five fraternal delegates. A mass send-off for the delegation will be held in New York Monday, October 12th.

One of the Negro delegates is a marine worker, Morris Wikman,

of New York, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Another is J. W. Jones of the Upper Monongahela bituminous coal district of Pennsylvania, who was elected by the striking miners. A third is a Gary, Ind., steel worker whose name is not yet known.

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The 14 delegates will comprise four marine workers, three steel workers, one die-maker, two Ford auto workers one metal one anthracite and two bituminous miners. The five fraternal delegates have been elected by the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Polish mass organizations. The delegates will carry greetings from American workers and sympathizers which the Friends of the Soviet Union is now collecting. Each greeting costs 25 cents (10 cents for the unemployed), and should be sent to the F. S. U., 80 W. 11th St., Room 221 New York City.

SAY BAR ASSN. HEAD FAVORS SOVIET GOV. FOR NEGRO CITIZENS

According to released received here from the Moscow News, official organ in Moscow of the Russian Soviet Government, Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, noted Philadelphia lawyer, and former president of the National Bar Association, is quoted as saying that "The Soviet government in Russia is the only government which offers liberty and full equality to all people, both black and white."

Attorney and Mrs. Alexander have spent several weeks in Russia during a tour of Europe, and have been accorded every visitors privilege by the Soviet commissars wherever they have gone. Atty. Alexander has expressed great satisfaction with the status accorded Negroes, both native and those who have immigrated from other countries by the Soviet government.

"There has been a tremendous Negro movement toward communism in the past few years, and my people have asked whether the Russian Soviet government was all that it was painted as being," Atty. Alexander is quoted as saying, "What I have seen has convinced me, and I shall tell them that Russia offers the only government which accords to all citizens full equality and rights, regardless of color."

Labor-1931

Tennessee

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

**FOUR ALLEGED "REDS"
FINED IN CHATTANOOGA**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 2.
(AP)—Four alleged communists, who were arrested here Sunday on charges of blocking the street, were fined \$10 each by Judge Martin Fleming in city court this morning. The four fined were Robert Minor; Tom Johnson; Harry Haywood and Jack Carson. The fines were paid. 6-3-31

The arrests were made at a protest meeting held on East Ninth street which attracted a curious crowd composed mostly of negroes. The meeting was for the purpose of condemning the death sentence imposed on the nine negro youths at Scottsboro, Ala., for the alleged attack of two white girls on a freight car.

Labor-1931

Texas.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
**WHITE AND NEGRO
WORKERS ARE SOLID**
Galveston
**In Fight Against a Cut in
Wages**
10-15-31

Galveston, Texas Oct. 12 (NA)—
The ports here and at Houston
were completely tied up when white
and Negro longshoremen, organized
and unorganized, stuck solid in
a strike against a wage cut.

The majority of longshoremen in
these ports are Negroes. Over
4,000 walked out when the steam-
ship lines posted a cut in wages
from 80 cents to 65 cents an hour
on the expiration of the agreement
with the International Longshore-
men's Association. The shipown-
ers immediately began hiring unor-
ganized Negro and white workers
to serve but this force worked out
100 percent when they learned of
the strike.

Labor-1931

Virginia

Unions, Strikes, etc. The Barbers Again Journal and Guide

THE Norfolk Barbers' Union is now asking the City of Norfolk to do what the last General Assembly refused to do. They propose that the city by ordinance create a board of examiners for barbers and beauty culturists to pass upon the fitness of all applicants as to age, health, etc., and charge certain fees both for examinations and certificates. The proposed ordinance goes so far as to set out the conditions under which certificates may be suspended and further provides for a \$200 per month secretary to see that the ordinance is enforced.

What the barbers really want is to set up a monopoly, a closed guild with the aid and connivance of the city and in doing so are asking the city to go further with them than with any other group of craftsmen. Evidently the pretext upon which this plea is based is public protection. But it does not require a penetrating mind to see that the protection of the public is a minor concern of these guardians. The public is already protected. If not it is certainly not raising any complaints, and if it needs any further protection a more stringent enforcement of the sanitary laws will accomplish this purpose. If the city authorities yield to this demand they will but pave the way for other groups who might in the future desire a similar monopoly and subject the city to the charge of using its legislative authority for the benefit of the classes rather than the masses.

THREATENED STRIKE IS AVERTED

Journal and Guide
85 Cents Straight And
\$1.20 Overtime Rate

Accepted
10-5-31

IN EFFECT THURSDAY

60,000 Workers Along
Atlantic Seaboard
Involved

BULLETIN
The following telegram was received at 3:15 Wednesday

from Joseph P. Ryan, white, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, by George W. Millner of Norfolk, international vice-president: "Have settled today with employers on 85 cents straight time and \$1.20 overtime with 44-hour week. Request that you proceed to negotiate your port agreement."

There was every indication today (Wednesday) that a longshoremen's strike over a wage disagreement with steamship companies would not take place among the approximately 30,000 workers in Atlantic ports, including over 2,000 at Norfolk and other Hampton Roads shipping centers.

George W. Millner of Norfolk, international vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who was forced by illness to leave New York where conferences between ship-owners and longshoremen officials have been underway over a week, told the Journal and Guide Wednesday afternoon that Joseph P. Ryan, white, president of the I. L. A., representing the longshoremen, had virtually reached an agreement in New York with representatives of shipping interests whereby a rate of 85 cents per hour for straight day work and \$1.20 per hour for overtime work would go into effect at midnight Wednesday, when the old agreement expired.

Receives Telegram
Mr. Millner received the following telegram from Mr. Ryan on Tuesday night: "Steamship interests met today after which steamship committee met us and agreed to the eighty-five cent day rate but wanted further concession on overtime. New York I. L. A. Committee gave me power to accept \$1.20 (for overtime), which I will submit to employers tomorrow (Wednesday) morning. If this meets with your approval, wire me answer to office at once. —Joseph P. Ryan."

Mr. Millner wired his approval of the new wage adjustment and told the Journal and Guide he expected to know whether the new agreement went through by Wednesday night early.

The longshoremen officials have agreed on the 85 cents per hour straight time and \$1.20 per hour overtime rate, which will include overtime, Sundays, holidays, and all meal hours.

Double Time Dropped

Under the old agreement the meal hour rate was the overtime rate doubled—making the meal hour rate \$2.60 per hour. The new rate agreement will mean that all time other than straight day time work will be paid for at the \$1.20 rate.

Mr. Millner, in his exclusive interview with the Journal and Guide said:

"A longshoremen's strike, involving Norfolk, would affect more than 2,000 men, mostly colored, and all deep sea shipping as well as coal shipping would

be tied up indefinitely."

Because of this, and in view of present economic conditions, he indicated to be in line with the reductions that the compromise agreement, involving a 10 cents cut in overtime and the elimination of the meal hour rate, was made.

"The average rate of pay of local longshoremen," he said, "amounts to only about \$14.50 per week in Norfolk and \$15.00 per week in New York, due to the fact that the men usually work only part of the week. Many unorganized workers in the Hampton Roads area are working for as low as 15 or 40 cents an hour."

"If the I. L. A. and shipping representatives agree on our latest proposal, and I confidently expect they will," he said, "an effort will be made to sign separate agreements with local shipping interests to insure the maintenance of that rate in this district."

No Strike Prospect

Possibility of the strike not taking place was seen following Mr. Ryan's conference Tuesday with Frederick Toppin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine. The present working agreement expires today (Wednesday) and it had been threatened that unless a new and satisfactory agreement was reached the men would go out on strike Thursday.

The new agreement, apart from some classes favoring the steamship companies, was described in dispatches from New York as being virtually the same as the one it was written to replace. I. L. A. officials had at first agreed only to a 5 cents cut in overtime pay. They have refused steadfastly to agree to a cut in straight time although finally agreeing to a 10 cent overtime cut, to the overtime rate including Sundays, holidays, and meal hours, and to Saturday afternoon being considered straight time.

The conference in New York was deadlocked Monday with the steamship companies refusing to consider only a 5 cent overtime cut. At that time Mr. Ryan repeated his declaration that operators not signing the new agreement would find themselves without longshoremen Thursday morning. Mr. Ryan also said on Monday that he expected at least 80 per cent of the shippers to agree to the new rate. It was said that the lines were prepared to meet any emergency that might arise Thursday.

The steamship interests first offered the longshoremen a contract last week paying them 70 cents per hour for straight time and \$1.05 per hour for overtime, and later increased the straight time to 75 cents an hour. The longshoremen rejected this compromise offer and stood upon the original demand for a renewal of the old contract, conceding, however, at that time 5 cents an hour in overtime which was \$1.30 under the old agreement expiring Wednesday.

Steamship interests indicated last week that they had spoken their final word, and it was said by them that

their first proposal meant a wage cut of about 17 cents, but that this was modified to about 10 per cent so as to be in line with the reductions that are being adopted by many of the big corporations of the country.

Besides the more than 2,000 workers in the Hampton Roads area, there are estimated to be 20,000 in New York. Others are located in Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports from New England through Virginia.

Local steamship men said they could not understand how longshoremen could be said to be receiving only about \$15 per week under the old scale. They are guaranteed at least half a day's pay if they work only one hour in loading or unloading ships, it was stated.

It was also stated that the shippers planned to use non-union labor in the event of strike, and the fact that plenty was available due to the depression was thought to have prevailed upon longshoremen officials to finally accept the 10 per cent cut in overtime and elimination of double-time pay, and to consider Saturday afternoons as straight time, giving the men a 48 instead of a 44 hour week.

Mr. Millner explained that after 1923, North Atlantic ports got 70 cents per hour for straight time and \$1.10 per hour for overtime, and that Hampton Roads got 65 cents per hour for straight time and \$1.00 for overtime. Increases were gradually made until the 85 cents straight time and \$1.30 overtime scale was reached, he said.

RAILROAD TO BAIL WHITE UNION DISCRIMINATION

Dilemma
New York, Oct. 30—Suits for \$10,000 each have been filed by three Negro firemen in Richmond, Va., against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company because of discriminatory policy adopted by that line in response to the demands of the white firemen's union. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in contact with the attorneys of the Negro firemen and its special legal assistant, William T. Andrew, has offered the Association's assistance in the case.

In the suit chosen to be the test case, Harrison Bruce, the Negro fireman plaintiff, claims that he was laid off by the railroad in 1923 in violation of the contract with him where by seniority rules were to apply; and that runs were given to other firemen who were his juniors in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Simeon M. Atkinson of Richmond attorney for the colored firemen states that the change in the rail

road's policy and the consequent alleged violations of contract with the colored firemen came about as a result of the activity of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from which colored firemen are excluded. The Brotherhood was seeking to get additional runs for its white members at the expense of the colored firemen, according to Mr. Atkinson. The first suit is scheduled to come to trial on December 3, 1931.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A Union in West Virginia?

BITUMINOUS coal mining, depressed even during the seven years of "prosperity," is sinking still lower in depression. Competition under private enterprise, coupled with better engineering devices, recommended for it by President Hoover and other conservatives, has brought it no nearer to economic health. Meanwhile, the union of the miners, so often attacked by employing interests as the source of the trouble, has shrunk to a mere fraction of its former size and is almost non-existent in most of the important fields. The absence of a union does not help.

Recently attention has been directed to West Virginia—one of the richest of all the fields, whose development and competition on a non-union basis helped materially to ruin the union districts. Labor organization, so often subdued in West Virginia by private gunmen, by public officials sympathetic to the operators and by reactionary judges, has once more begun to stir. So badly do the West Virginia miners need a union that they are apparently willing to dare all hardships and dangers to obtain it.

They are not being organized by the United Mine Workers—the official A. F. of L. union. A little help was sent by the Illinois faction, which some months ago tried to take over the national organization and provide a more aggressive and intelligent policy than that under which it has suffered so greatly. But now the leaders of the Illinois faction have surrendered and again accepted the presidency of John L. Lewis. Nevertheless, the West Virginia movement carries on, hoping to add to its own determination enough support from some source to buy gasoline for its car and food and clothing for its organizers and discharged local leaders.

Reports come to us that the men are flocking into the locals faster than the organizers can sign them up. Partial victories have been gained in strikes at Ward and Whitesville. No wonder, since many miners receive no more than \$2 or \$3 a day—when they work—and often do not get any of this in coin of the United States. Living in company houses, trading in company stores, having company doctors, the miner frequently is in debt to his employers on pay day, after his account has been balanced by company bookkeepers. Company

scrip, which is discounted as much as one-fourth in other establishments, is often the only money the miner ever sees. Isolated in remote towns, guarded by private police, he is virtually a serf. But he has so little to lose that he responds even to a faint gleam of hope. Will West Virginia provide the spark that is necessary to renew the flame of enthusiasm in all the coal fields? Has labor organization among the miners begun to come back?